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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

COOPERATION BETWEEN USSR, GDR DISCUSSED

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 10, Oct 79 pp 61-69

[Article by V. Demchuk and N. Chulochnikov: "USSR--GDR: On the Paths of Cooperation"]

[Text] The development of ties between the USSR and the GDR since the founding of the GDR and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union on 15 October 1949 provides a chronicle of the development of close cooperation between two friendly socialist states. Now, 30 years later, the German Democratic Republic has become a flourishing socialist state following a path of building a developed socialist society, a path resting upon the solid and proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The GDR is an inseparable member of the commonwealth of socialist nations. International recognition of the GDR is proof of socialism's strength. The assertions made for many years in imperialist propaganda to the effect that the GDR would not be able to achieve broad diplomatic recognition were not borne out. The GDR has been a member of the United Nations since 1973 and presently maintains diplomatic and economic relations with 127 of the world's states.

In its 30 years of existence, the German Democratic Republic has achieved considerable success in the development of its economy and in the implementation of social and economic measures aimed at continuously improving the population's standard of living. The GDR's national income increased from 22.4 billion marks in 1949 to 161 billion in 1978, an overall growth of 7.2-fold and a per capita growth of 8.1-fold. Capital investments in the national economy grew during that period from 2.9 billion marks to 50.8 billion marks, a 17.5-fold increase. The socialist sector in the GDR economy grew from 56.8 percent in 1950 to 96.1 percent in 1977.

GDR industry has developed at a rapid rate, especially those branches of industry which determine scientific and technological progress and help to improve effectiveness throughout the national economy. With an overall

10.3-fold growth in industry's gross output between 1949 and 1977, the output of the electrical-engineering and electronics industries grew 27.1-fold, machine building 14.8-fold, the chemical industry 12.3-fold and the metallurgical industry 11.9-fold.

Industry's real indices also improved considerably. Electric energy output grew from 19.5 billion kilowatt-hours in 1950 to 92 billion kilowatt-hours in 1977; lignite extraction increased correspondingly from 137 million to 254 million tons; smelted steel production, from 1.3 million to 6.9 million tons; cement production, from 1.4 million to 12.1 million tons; truck production, from 1,000 to 37,200; synthetic fiber production, from 700 to 124,000 tons; phosphorous fertilizer production, from 24,700 to 402,700 tons, and so forth. Consumer goods production increased greatly, including the production of refrigerators, washing machines, furniture, knit underwear and others.

Agriculture in the republic has achieved marked success. It has expanded considerably and become more efficient, while at the same time the number of persons employed in agricultural production has been reduced considerably. Grain crop yields grew from 18.1 quintals per hectare in 1949 to 38.5 in 1978. Meat production increased more than 6.5-fold during that period. The average milk yield from cows grew from 1,782 liters to 3,854. GDR agriculture is now meeting almost completely the population's food needs and the food industry's raw material requirements. Steps have been taken to industrialize agriculture, and the equipment and mineral fertilizer supply has increased considerably. On the average, 265 kilograms of nitrogen, potassium and phosporous fertilizers were applied per hectare in 1977.

The success achieved in the development of the GDR's economy has made it possible to improve considerably the population's standard of living. Their net monetary income has increased more than 4.5-fold since 1949. Retail commodity turnover has grown more than 6.7-fold. Average per capita consumption of the main food products was the following in 1978: meat, 86.2 kilograms; milk, 101.9 liters; eggs, 287. The quantity of durable consumer goods increased considerably. There were 98 refrigerators, 86 television sets, 78 washing machines and 33 passenger cars for every 100 families in 1978.

Within the process of intensifying socialist international cooperation, the GDR's economic development has been primarily determined by tasks involved in socialist economic integration with the CEMA members, especially the USSR. Everything achieved in the GDR in the past three decades is a result of efforts put forth by the republic's workers under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and of their close cooperation and alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, with all the fraternal parties and the commonwealth of socialist states. Fraternal ties between the USSR and the GDR and the historical outlook for their development were thoroughly reflected in the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

Between the USSR and the GDR signed in Moscow on 7 October 1975 by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR. The agreement marked a new stage in interrelations between the USSR and the GDR. It calls for greater closeness between our nations and peoples, integration of the national economies and intensification of cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological areas.

Since 1949 the USSR has been the GDR's largest trade partner. The USSR presently accounts for around 36 percent of the GDR's entire foreign trade turnover. The GDR, in turn, accounts for 12 percent of the Soviet Union's total exports and 10 percent of its imports. Reciprocal commodity turnover has increased 2.3-fold in the past 8 years, reaching 7.69 billion rubles in 1978. It amounted to 20.4 billion rubles from 1976 to 1978, which approximately equals the commodity turnover volume during the last five-year plan.

The GDR's development is based upon a stable supply of fuel, mineral raw materials and metals from the USSR. The GDR meets 80-100 percent of its import needs for oil, natural gas, coke, coal, rolled ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, lumber, asbestos, cotton, cellulose and civil aviation planes and helicopters. Around three-fourths of the imported iron and almost every third ton of the steel consumed in the GDR comes from the Soviet Union. Soviet deliveries of motor vehicles, diesel locomotives, machine tools, colored and black-and-white television picture tubes, electronic components and other machine-building items are highly important. Deliveries of electronic computer items to the GDR have increased almost 4-fold in the past 8 years. The GDR meets all its needs for the basic equipment used in atomic and thermal electric power plants with imports from the USSR.

The Soviet Union, in turn, receives more than 15 percent of the GDR's machine-building output. The USSR purchases a large quantity of various types of machines and equipment and transport means in the GDR. In 1978 it imported 193.4 million rubles worth of machine tools and forging and pressing equipment, 265.9 million rubles worth of various vessels and ship's equipment, and 123.2 million rubles worth of hoisting and conveying equipment. The USSR fills a considerable portion of its insulated and passenger rail car needs with imports from the GDR, and 425 cars with individual mechanical refrigeration were delivered in 1978 alone.

Imports from the GDR contribute considerably to the providing of Soviet enterprises with modern equipment, including microelectronic equipment, precision instrument and automation items, and equipment for the confectionary and the fats and oils industries. Imports of a broad range of consumer goods from the GDR are highly important. In 1978, for example, 6.6 million pairs of footwear, 76 million rubles worth of women's and men's clothing, 6.6 million square meters of carpeting, 81.6 million rubles worth of furniture, 33.2 million rubles worth of knit goods, 223,800 baby buggies and 46,000 home sewing machines were imported from the GDR.

Reciprocal trade in machinery and equipment has become the dominant factor in foreign trade ties between the USSR and the GDR in recent years. The amount, incomparable prices, has increased 60 percent during the current five-year period, compared with 1971-1975. During this five-year period, imports of Soviet machinery to the GDR are to increase 1.8-fold, imports from the GDR to the USSR 1.5-fold. The specific portion of machine-building products from the GDR increased from 61.2 to 64 percent of total USSR imports from 1976 to 1979 alone.

The growth in reciprocal turnover of machine-building products between our nations has been determined to a considerable degree by the development of production specialization and cooperation. In recent years, rates of growth of reciprocal deliveries of specialized products have considerably outstripped the growth rate for overall commodity turnover. The specific portion of specialized items in commodity turnover is continuously increasing. During the current five-year period, it had grown from 20.7 to 28 percent by 1978. The GDR delivers to the Soviet Union 80 percent of its passenger rail car output, 60 percent of its refrigerators, 50 percent of its vessels and ship's equipment and 70 percent of its automated telephone exchanges. The USSR, in turn, provides the GDR national economy with a stable supply of machine tools, motor vehicles, tractors and home applicances.

The integration process between the USSR and the GDR are to undergo further development and intensification in the course of implementing a program of specialization and cooperation extending to the year 1990, which is being prepared in accordance with agreement reached in 1977 during a meeting in the Crimea between L. I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker. The creation of such a program will make it possible to achieve a higher level of economic and scientific and technological cooperation on both a bilateral basis and within the framework of socialist economic integration, which takes into account the realization of long-range specific programs of cooperation among the CEMA members. The program of specialization and cooperation will attach special significance to the thorough resolution of comprehensive, key issues involved in cooperation, which should contribute in every way to the accomplishment of the main task of economic and scientific and technological cooperation, that of improving qualitative indices for the functioning of the national economies of the USSR and the GDR at all levels.

The specialization and cooperation program calls for the development of corresponding interlinked branch programs and for the expansion of scientific and technological cooperation. The latter, based on cooperation between the two nations, is to insure the fulfillment of new tasks in the area of scientific research for the development of modern technological processes and the creation of advanced equipment, manufactured products and materials, and to help expand the possibility of establishing practical scientific and technological and production ties between the industrial branches of the two nations.

Technical cooperation provided by the Soviet Union in the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects is highly important to the GDR. Thermal and atomic electric power plants, a number of facilities for the metallurgical, chemical and construction materials industries and radio and television facilities have been built or are under construction. Soviet specialists have helped discover and exploit large natural gas deposits in the GDR. The GDR is participating in the development of individual industrial shops in the Soviet Union--in the fuel and energy, paper and pulp, mining and extractive and metallurgical industries, for examples.

Under intergovernmental agreements, GDR organizations are participating in the erection of industrial systems and the construction of enterprises and delivering machinery and equipment, metal elements and construction materials for enterprises under construction in the USSR. An example of this cooperation was the construction of the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, on which GDR workers and specialists worked. The projects performed by them, together with Soviet builders and operators, include the creation of a 515-kilometer pipeline and five compressor stations and the construction on that section of 900 apartments, roads and a central control facility.

Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR has involved the development and the practical testing of forms and methods of applying the possibilities of socialist economic integration and international socialist division of labor for resolving certain economic and scientific and technological problems. The main objective was to make public production more effective and to improve the qualitative features of specific types of industrial products in the two nations.

We should mention the development of new forms of cooperation--for example, by working together to improve the efficiency and remodel enterprises producing similar products and simultaneously dividing production programs among them, carrying out specialization, reducing the product list and enlarging series production. Enterprises manufacturing industrial fittings (fittings plants in Magdeburg and Penza) and enterprises producing electric motors (two plants each in the USSR and the GDR) have been remodeled within the framework of this cooperation.

The creation of joint international economic organizations in 1973-1974--"Assofoto" (photochemical products) and "Domokhim" (household chemical products)--is an example of close cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. Their operations embrace not only science and technology, capital construction or the remodeling of existing organizations and the development of new technological processes or the improvement of existing ones, but also direct production cooperation and specialization between the corresponding industrial branches, including the organization of operational assistance for each other.

Work is carried out under these organizations on the coordination of production and specialization plans, cooperation, reciprocal deliveries of photochemical and household chemical products and the exchange of advanced know-how. Specialization and cooperation measures carried out by "Assofoto," for example, have made it possible to shut down an unprofitable facility for the production of dupe-negative and dupe-positive, black-and-white cinematography film, as a result of which the "Svema" Production Association in Shostka was able to use the freed capacities for producing the more profitable colored cinematography film. A total of 26 products bearing the joint trademark "Domokhim" have been jointly developed and placed into production in the past 2 to 3 years within the "Domokhim" International Economic Association. Plans call for the development of another 29 items in 1979-80.

Scientific and technological ties between the USSR and the GDR are constantly expanding. Around 400 GDR scientific and industrial organizations have direct contacts with 500 Soviet organizations. Almost 80 percent of the comprehensive assignments under the GDR science and technology program are carried out in close cooperation with the CEMA nations, primarily the Soviet Union, on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements. They embrace joint projects for the accomplishment of scientific and technological tasks in the chemical industry, electrical engineering and electronics, machine building and power engineering, the metallurgical industry and other branches. These joint research and design projects involve up to 15,000 scientific workers, engineers and technicians of the GDR.

Scientific and technological and economic cooperation between the USSR and the GDR is characterized by ever-increasing intensification of division of labor based on coordinated programs for the resolution of important scientific and technological problems and expansion of the total approach to the problems selected for joint work--from scientific research projects to the application of the results in production and including questions of specialization and cooperation, the application of new products and technical servicing.

The creation of a process for the high-pressure production of 50,000 tons of polyethylene annually with a single technological line is one example of successful scientific and technological cooperation between chemist-technologists, designers and machine builders of the USSR and the GDR. The entire job, from the research to the designing and manufacture of unique equipment with a pressure of 2300 atmospheres, was completed in 4 and 1/2 years. In 1974 the "Polimir-50" experimental industrial unit was placed into operation and brought up to rated capacity in Novo-Polotsk. A total of 53,700 tons of polyethylene was produced at the facility in 1976 and

59,400 tons in 1977. It ordinarily takes at least 10 years to develop such a process. The second such unit with a capacity of 60,000 tons of polyethylene annually is presently being erected in the GDR with the technical assistance of the USSR.

A large group of Soviet and GDR citizens received state awards of the USSR for creating the high-pressure process for the production of polyethylene and for building the facility in Novo-Polotsk, and the designers of the process, including three GDR citizens, were awarded the State Prize of the USSR. The team of specialists who created this process are presently working to perfect it and to raise the capacity of the unique line to 100,000-150,000 tons of polyethylene per year.

Soviet and GDR scientists also jointly developed within a relatively short period of time a highly-efficient technology and the equipment for the production of polyethylene fibers and polyamide silk and for Oxo synthesis.

In addition, productive cooperation between scientists and engineers of the USSR and the GDR resulted in the development and designing of the structures for 15- and 30-ton plasma steel furnaces, which are making it possible to improve steel quality considerably and have better production effectiveness. The first such furnaces, erected in the GDR, had already produced 200,000 tons of high-quality steel by the end of 1978.

Since 1967, the GDR has participated in the preparation and conduct of scientific space experiments under the "Interkosmos" program. A total of 106 types of instruments used on Soviet spacecraft have been produced at enterprises of the German Democratic Republic. The scientific space experiment set up jointly by Soviet and GDR specialists with the "Soyuz-22" manned spaceship carrying MKF-6 multiple-range photographic equipment manufactured in the GDR at "Karl Zeis Jena" enterprises was given a high rating.

Our two nations have concluded more than 100 intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements, most of them long-term. The two nations have defined the list of the most important problems of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the area of science and technology to the year 1990. Measures have been outlined for achieving closer coordination of the scientific and technological capabilities of the two nations for accelerating scientific research and development, providing the economy with material and labor resources and reaching a higher level in the most important areas of science and technology. This work has been initiated and will be conducted with a view to resolving scientific and technological problems covered by specific long-range programs of cooperation (DTsPS).

In the area of fuel and energy problems, we will consider questions pertaining to improving the effectiveness and reliability of the fuel and energy supply by developing atomic power engineering, making extensive use of solid fuels and utilizing these resources economically. Plans have been outlined for the development and adoption of new and improved power engineering equipment for thermal and atomic electric power plants; expanding the heat-and-power supply system based on the combined production of electric power and heat; and creating new and improved electrical engineering equipment and new kinds of materials.

We shall continue the work of creating the technological processes and equipment for the gassification of lignite and use of the derived products for chemical conversion and as raw materials for the production of electrode coke. A great deal of attention will be devoted to the problem of achieving more thorough refining of petroleum. It is planned to develop new generations of standardized instruments and devices meeting heightened requirements with respect to precision, reliability and durability and compatible with the miniature electronic computer system and the Unified Electronic Computer System, including instruments and devices for automatic control systems, for scientific research and medicine.

In the area of machine building, efforts will focus upon the development of fundamentally new technological processes providing for the intensification of metal machining in the manufacture of parts. It is planned to develop and create complete sets of equipment and automated technological machine-building production processes; automatic industrial devices; highly productive cutting tools based on the extensive employment of metal ceramics, tungsten-3 solid alloys and extra-hard synthethic materials; technological processes for the pressure-processing of metals; equipment for automating and mechanizing labor and for reducing metal consumption and conserving energy in sheet forging, cold- and hot-stamping of metals and rotary rolling; and highly-productive equipment for the production of precision and high-strength cast items.

The coordination of national economic plans for the new five-year period is highly important for the accomplishment of long-range tasks of economic cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. Coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the GDR for the period 1981-1985 was closely linked to the development of the Long-Range Specific Programs of Cooperation Among the CEMA Nations and the Program of Production Specialization and Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR to the Year 1990.

The December 1978 meeting between A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and W. Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, was highly important for the coordination of plans. A broad range of questions pertaining to the development of economic relations between the USSR and the GDR after 1980 were discussed at this meeting; agreement was reached upon an approach to the joint resolution of important national economic issues aimed at insuring the dynamic development of both nations' economies and improving production efficiency; and specific steps were outlined to complete the coordination of plans and to develop a program of production specialization and cooperation by the fall of 1979. The work of coordinating plans and preparing programs of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR to the 1990 is now in the final stage.

A draft program of production specialization and cooperation to the year 1990 has been drawn up from proposals submitted by the cooperating branch ministries and departments of both nations. It consists of two main parts. The first defines the following: the main principles, objectives and tasks involved in the development of production specialization and cooperation; priority focuses of cooperation in the areas of science and technology, standardization and unification, the creation of a materials and equipment base for the development of production specialization and cooperation, and tasks arising during the realization of the long-range specific programs of cooperation; the most important focuses for the specialization of cooperation in the area of material production; and organizational questions pertaining to the accomplishment of this part of the program.

The second part of the program consists of branch programs, which are worked out by the cooperating branch ministries and departments of both nations, discussed at meetings of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR and signed by leaders of the ministries and departments involved. They contain specific subjects and focuses of cooperation in the given branch and a list of new types of machines and equipment, materials and technological processes which must be developed and their production organized. Overall problems which go beyond the framework of cooperation than a single branch are dealt with in programs of cooperation among related branches of industry.

Long-range specific programs of cooperation were worked out during the process of coordinating state plans with the GDR and other socialist nations, which were adopted at the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions. Multilateral and bilateral agreements on their realization are presently being worked out or are already in effect. An agreement on multilateral international production specialization and cooperation and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for atomic electric power plants for the period 1981-1990 has been signed, for example. Under this agreement, equipment will be delivered for the construction of the "Nord" and "Stendhal" atomic electric power plants in the GDR. The general and bilateral agreement has been signed for the construction in the USSR of a plant in Mozyr' for producing yeasts from highly-refined, liquid petroleum paraffins, whereby the GDR will provide the USSR with complete "Pareks" plants for deriving highly-refined liquid paraffins from petroleum, and other equipment and materials. After it begins operating, the GDR will receive feed yeasts from this plant, which will make it possible to improve the feed supply for animal husbandry in the GDR.

Important problems of economic cooperation, problems with great significance for insuring stable development for the national economies of both nations during the period involved, were resolved during the coordination of state plans for the USSR and the GDR for the period 1981-1985, which was performed by planning agencies together with ministries and departments of both nations.

Agreements on the development of integration ties between the USSR and the GDR will continue to be implemented in the forthcoming five-year period. Facilities built in the USSR will begin operating and deliveries of fuel and raw materials to the GDR will increase. Deliveries of natural gas through the "Soyuz" pipeline, electric power through the 750-kilovolt high-voltage electric power transmission line between Vinnitsa and Albertirsa (Hungary), asbestos from the ore-dressing combine in Kiyembay, cellulose from the plant in Ust'-Ilim, and ferriferous raw material and ferro alloys from ferrous metallurgy facilities built in the USSR during the current five-year period will increase considerably.

Implementation of an extensive agreement on the development of integration ties in the chemical industries of both nations will begin. Under this agreement, capacities built in the USSR will ship energy-intensive, large-tonnage chemical products such as ammonia and methanol in exchange for small-tonnage chemical products from the GDR.

Agreement has been reached on the continuation in the forthcoming five-year period of shipments of considerable quantities of coal, phosphorous raw materials, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metal products, basic chemical products, lumber, paper, cardboard, lint and many other commodities from the USSR. These deliveries, along with a growth in the GDR's own fuel and energy branches of industry, will provide a realistic basis for the development of the GDR's national economic plan for the forthcoming five-year period.

Cooperation in the area of machine building will be developing most actively during the forthcoming five-year period, just as in previous years, a process which will be furthered to a considerable degree by the program of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR to the year 1990. During the period 1981-1985, the volume of reciprocal shipments of machine-building products, in accordance with the planned coordination carried out, should amount to more than 20 billion rubles, exceeding the anticipated commodity turnover volume for the current five-year period by more than 30 percent.

In accordance with present specialization, the Soviet Union will provide the GDR in the next five-year period with machine tools, electric motors, trucks and passenger cars, tractors, excavators, automatic food preparation and sales devices, colored and black-and-white picture tubes, certain types of vessels, planes and helicopters. Agreement has been reached on the shipment of complete sets of equipment for enterprises under construction or undergoing remodeling in the GDR, including rolling equipment for ferrous metallurgy and for the "Enschwald" Thermoelectric Power Plant, chemical and papermaking equipment, equipment for use in the television studio and outside the studio, geological prospecting equipment, equipment for house-building combines and the construction materials industry, and so forth.

Shipments of machinery and equipment from the GDR will be highly important to the development of the Soviet national economy in the forthcoming five-year period. During the period 1981-1985 the GDR will provide more than one-fourth of all the machines purchased by the USSR in the socialist nations. Agreements have been reached on the delivery of more than 7,000 diesel engines and diesel-generators and 100,000 tons of rolling equipment.

Large shipments of passenger rail cars, dining cars and cars for use on international routes will continue, as in the past, as well as a large part of the output of the GDR's electrical engineering industry. The GDR's machine-tool industry will manufacture and ship to the USSR more than 14,000 modern, highly-productive machine tools and around 5,000 units of forge and press equipment. Shipments of agricultural equipment from the GDR will continue on a large scale.

Shipments of machinery and equipment from the GDR for enterprises of the Soviet light and food industries will be highly important. Enterprises of these industrial branches will receive 23,500 sewing machines, 2,500 units of equipment for the production of confectionary items and more than 3,000 units of meat-processing and sausage-making equipment.

Reciprocal trade in consumer goods will expand under the forthcoming five-year plan. Preliminary agreement has been reached on reciprocal shipments of these goods totaling more than 4.2 billion rubles. The Soviet Union will provide high-quality, manufactured consumer goods: home electric appliances, clocks and watches, still- and motion-picture cameras, transistor radios, portable and table-model colored and black-and-white television sets, magnetic tape recorders and other products. The German Democratic Republic will provide the USSR with fabrics, rugs and carpeting, sewn goods, knitwear and hosiery, footwear, furniture, perfumes and cosmetics, household sewing machines, and so forth.

The signing of the program of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR to the year 1990 and of the Agreement on Coordination of the State Plans of the USSR and the GDR for the period 1981-1985, the year of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, and the implementation of these documents, which are extremely important for the development of both nations' national economies, will mean that another step has been taken to strengthen close bilateral ties between our nations, to develop and perfect forms of economic cooperation and to strengthen the entire socialist commonwealth.

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LONG-RANGE CEMA PRODUCTION COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 79 pp 93-99

[Article by Yu. Pekshev, section chief with the USSR Gosplan: "Long-Range Specific Program of Cooperation Among CEMA Nations in Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] In the 30 years of CEMA's existence the nations belonging to that organization have increased their national income 10-fold and assumed leading positions in the world economy. Rates of growth of their national income have been three times greater than those of the capitalist world. The bulk of the national income in all CEMA nations goes for consumption. The consumption fund presently comprises 73.5 to 77 percent of the national income utilization in Bulgaria, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, and more than 68 percent in Hungary and Poland.

Real wages of blue- and white-collar workers in the national economy increased approximately 1.6-fold from 1960 to 1977 in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, 1.7-fold in Bulgaria and the USSR, and 1.8- to 1.9-fold in Poland and Romania. Neither the wage increase taken separately nor other monetary incomes of the population, however, reflect actual improvement in the standard of living. The population must be able to obtain for this money commodities and services satisfying their demands with respect to quality and assortment. Their production must be constantly increased. Increased production and consumption, of course, do not comprise the only element involved in improving the workers' welfare. They are of great importance, however.

The increased economic strength of the CEMA nations and their achievements in science and technology are making it possible to accomplish the increasingly large-scale tasks involved in improving the workers' material and cultural standard of living. The improvement of their welfare is accompanied by stable changes in the structure of consumption. The most characteristic is an increase in the specific portion of family budgets spent for nonfood commodities. Within this group, the demand for cultural and personal goods and those for household use is experiencing the greatest growth. Special attention is therefore being devoted to the latter. In the USSR, for example, the national economic plan for the 10th Five-Year Plan called for an increase of 27 percent in light industry's output, 56 percent in the production of cultural and personal goods and items for household use, and 24 percent in food industry production.

The task of insuring better conformity between the structures of demand for and production of material goods is becoming one of the most urgent. In other words, the main problem for many of the European CEMA nations now consists not so much in increasing the production of material goods (although this item is not being taken off the agenda anywhere) as in satisfying the consumers' demands with respect to assortment, to the quality of goods and the level of services.

Meeting the consumers' demands, which are increasing and growing more complex, is a matter for all sectors of the national economy. The textile, footwear, clothing and other branches of light industry, the woodworking, chemical and radioelectronics industry and machine building bear special responsibility, however. The development of mutual cooperation among the CEMA nations in product output, the conduct of scientific research and the exchange of consumer goods has a highly important role. This factor will have an even greater role in the future.

The first stage of cooperation among the CEMA nations was characterized by shipments of raw materials and trade in finished items, as well as an exchange of scientific and technological achievements. Bilateral cooperation was the predominant form. Multilateral cooperation gradually began to develop in the second half of the 1950's. The Permanent CEMA Commission on the Light and Food Industries was created in 1959, becoming the main organizing element in multilateral cooperation.[1]

It became clearly apparent in interbranch division of labor among the CEMA nations that for a number of states, those branches producing consumer goods are important branches for specialization, determining the outline and the structure of their participation in mutual cooperation. These branches are oriented toward exports in practically all the European CEMA nations and in Cuba and Vietnam. The Soviet Union is the largest net importer of consumer goods among the CEMA states. What was the basis for the trend in specialization which began to develop as early as the 1960's? First of all, it should be pointed out that there are deeply-rooted traditions in the development of certain branches of light industry in a number of European CEMA nations (the textile industry in Poland and the GDR, for example, and the footwear and the glass and ceramics industries in Czechoslovakia). Furthermore, a number of CEMA nations (Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary) had large work force reserves during the first postwar years.

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1. In 1963, this commission was subdivided into the Permanent CEMA Commission for Light Industry and the Permanent CEMA Commission for Food Industry.

In addition, it was considerably less expensive to create one job in the branches of light industry than in most branches of heavy industry. There is a similar situation today in Vietnam and Cuba.

It should also be borne in mind that with great labor-intensiveness of output, many branches in group "B" are less capital-, materials- and energy-intensive than other branches, which makes it possible profitably to develop light industry branches far from the sources of raw materials and energy. Limitations in many nations of sources of energy, fuel and raw materials and the need to import them in large quantities determine the export orientation of those branches with relatively favorable developmental conditions. These branches include various light industry branches in many CEMA nations.

The Soviet Union annually imports approximately 2.5-3.0 billion rubles worth of consumer goods from the CEMA nations. Reciprocal Soviet exports for this group of goods is many times less, only 0.5 billion rubles. This means that for both the USSR and its CEMA partners, the importance of foreign trade in consumer goods goes far beyond the bounds of simple exchange by assortment.

The role of consumer goods exports for the USSR's CEMA partners was mentioned above. With respect to the Soviet Union, consumer goods imports, in addition to expanding the selection on the domestic market, also fulfills other national economic functions.

The fact should also be borne in mind that in the Soviet Union, group "B" branches developed more slowly than those in group "A." There were a number of historical reasons for this, primarily the fact that for a long time the USSR was the world's only socialist nation. Under these external conditions, it would have been impossible to protect the building of socialism in capitalist encirclement without the accelerated development of heavy industry.

When the international situation changed, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union brought forth the task of achieving similar rates of development for branches in group "A" and group "B." The substantial expansion of consumer goods imports is helping to overcome the lag in rates of development for the branches in group "B" and to improve the material welfare of the people more rapidly.

Consumer goods imports have other positive aspects, as well. They help to improve the quality of products turned out by Soviet industry, for example. Sales of high-quality imported goods on the domestic market stimulate Soviet enterprises to bring their products up to the level of the best foreign ones.

Nations importing goods produced by light industry branches in exchange for heavy industry products, however, are in a less favorable situation due to the great capital-intensiveness of heavy industry branches, especially the extractive branch, and to the long periods required to recover the funds invested in them. This gives rise to a number of complications in the development of cooperation among the CEMA nations. Some of them are related to the fact that light industry lags considerably behind other branches in international production specialization, and in production cooperation as well in the branches producing household machines and electric appliances. While the need for special proof of the expediency of specialization in machine-building production ended long ago (except for efficiency calculations in each specific case), serious analysis and research are apparently still required in light industry. At the present time, specialization is inadequately developed in the textile, clothing, footwear and furniture industries, and I feel that more resolute action and bold economic experiments are needed.

Cooperation must contribute to a greater degree than ever before to industry's speed of reaction to the consumers' demands and to changes in the nature of demand. It should be borne in mind that the public is constantly coming up with qualitatively new demands. There will, therefore, always be commodities in greater demand at a given time. Cooperation can be beneficial from this standpoint, if only for the reason that shortages of different kinds of goods develop in various nations and there is a time lag in setting up the production of items meeting the new consumer demands.

Experience acquired in mutual cooperation was summarized and extensively employed for developing the long-range specific program of cooperation to satisfy reasonable requirements of the CEMA nations for manufactured consumer goods, which was approved at the 33d meeting of the CEMA Session.

Like the other programs, the long-range specific program of cooperation mentioned is a comprehensive program focusing attention upon a number of specific problems. Speaking at the 33d meeting of the CEMA Session, A. N. Kosygin noted that the long-range specific program covering consumer goods "generally conforms to the objectives collectively defined by us. We feel that the program's basic focus upon improving the quality of the goods produced and upon constant renewal and expansion of their assortment in accordance with the growing demands of the people is justified."

It is planned to resolve the problems included in the program in a comprehensive manner. Measures have been planned for expanding the assortment and improving the quality of products, creating new kinds of articles, improving existing production technologies and developing new ones, further developing the raw-materials base, increasing the production of essential materials and semifinished products, improving the use of existing production capacities and creating new ones.

Measures designed to achieve the all-round expansion of the exchange in finished products have an important place in the long-range specific program of cooperation we are discussing. Production will be increased to expand this exchange basically through the development of existing production capacities and the creation of new ones in each nation with its own forces and funds. With respect to the mutual exchange of light industry products, this is natural in view of the approximate parity of individual capital investments in expanded production in each nation. It is another matter when products of the extractive branches are exchanged for light industry products.

Once-only capital outlays to increase the production of products of equal cost are several times lower in light industry than in heavy industry. A nation providing a more capital-intensive product is therefore essentially granting credit to a nation delivering a less capital-intensive product in exchange. Various forms of compensation are employed in such a case in order more or less to equalize their circumstances (special-purpose loans for the development of branches with greater capital-intensiveness, among others).

The long-range specific program of cooperation in consumer goods production, for example, calls for expanding capacities for the production of furniture fabrics by 33.7 million square meters by 1990, using the means of the exporting nations. This includes an increase of 3.2 million square meters in Bulgaria, 8 million in Romania and 22.5 million in Czechoslovakia. The nations concerned signed general agreements to that effect during the 33d CEMA Session. This will help eliminate shortages of such fabrics in the USSR, the GDR and Mongolia. It is planned to expand capacities for the production of furniture itself in the same manner.

This approach does not rule out the possibility of cooperation by combining materials and finances in any manner considered necessary by the nations involved. For example, it is planned to build rug and carpeting factories in Bulgaria and the USSR with other interested nations participating.

As pointed out above, production specialization and cooperation have not been properly developed to this day in light industry. Many kinds of clothing, knit goods, footwear and furniture are consumed in large quantities in every CEMA nation, of course, which makes it possible to create enterprises with optimal capacity and with output oriented to domestic markets. Climatic conditions and national fashion trends can best be taken into account in such a case. We are speaking of mass consumption in this case. Certain categories and groups of the population, however, have always had and continue to have their own consumption peculiarities, their own specific demand for goods, the list of which is extremely broad but involves relatively small quantities of the products. Naturally, such demand can be best satisfied with imports. There are also a number of items, specialization in the production of which can produce a perceptible economic effect. For example, it is planned to work out measures for specializing the production of textile-type unwoven materials using a technological method of manufacture and small-series types of special furniture.

The long-range specific program of cooperation includes a large number of measures to improve the supply of essential raw and processed materials and semifinished products for the textile, footwear and furniture industries.

With respect to satisfying the demand for natural fibers, it is being made possible for the CEMA nations to participate in expanding the production of lint in the USSR in order to increase exports to those nations. The implementation of this measure can increase cotton shipments from the USSR.

The demand for chemical fibers is increasing especially rapidly, from 2 million tons in 1976 to 6 million tons in 1990 (in the European CEMA nations and Yugoslavia). The CEMA nations will cooperate in the creation of new production capacities for certain types of chemical fibers in short supply, including viscous modal fibers, polyamide staples, and so forth.

Planned production specialization and cooperation and their expansion on the basis of reciprocal shipments of chemical fibers are also expected to help resolve the raw-materials problem. These plans take into account the fact that the absolute volume of demand for certain types of chemical fibers is small in each nation and that it is difficult to satisfy the demand for them with a given nation's own production, since this would require creating small and, consequently, inefficient capacities.

The "Interkhimvolokno" International Economic Association, created in 1975, is helping to work out problems of cooperation in the production of chemical fibers. Its members are economic organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The long-range specific program of cooperation calls for the development of cooperation in the production of artificial leather for footwear uppers and in the production and employment of agglomerated wooden panels, which could serve as a completely satisfactory replacement for whole wood and a valuable raw material for the furniture industry. The production of such panels would make it possible to use kinds of timber having little value and to create a highly-mechanized furniture industry. It is planned to build an enterprise for the production of artificial paper-base veneer in the Soviet Union with the participation of interested nations.

Scientific and technological ties, regarded as a precondition for production cooperation in the development and production of consumer goods, will become more extensive. Development and adoption of the following are planned as important focuses of scientific and technological cooperation: technology for the production and the improvement of specific characteristics of chemical fibers, synthetic dyes and auxiliary textile substances; a new assortment of cotton fabrics using chemical fibers to improve the fabric quality and to conserve cotton; a new assortment of high-quality wool and silk fabrics with improved hygienic qualities, which use special new types of chemical fibers and wool-like thread, and so forth. The accomplishment of these tasks will require continuous coordination of the work of scientific research institutes and houses of fashion for the creation of new types of fashionable items, modern fabrics and knitted cloth, as well as natural and artificial leathers.

Providing the equipment required is one of the elements making up the subprograms for cooperation in the textile, clothing, footwear, furniture and other branches producing consumer goods. New and technologically advanced equipment is needed not only for equipping new construction projects, but also for reequipping enterprises in operation. Approximately half of the looms and spindles need to be modernized or replaced with new ones. We must also mechanize and automate subsidiary-auxiliary and labor-consuming jobs and automate control of the technological processes. The accomplishment of this task is covered by a special subprogram.

The Permanent CEMA Commission on Light Industry is already developing new technological processes, calculating the demand for equipment and working out the technical specifications for them. The Permanent CEMA Commission on Machine Building is to use this data to organize cooperation for the creation of new types of equipment based on the advantages of international production specialization and cooperation.

It is planned to prepare new agreements and to extend existing agreements covering specialization and cooperation in the production of textile machinery: continuous lines for the production of cotton and cotton-like yarn, including spindleless spinning with automatic devices; lines for the production of wool yarn; continuous weaving equipment; flow lines for the production of unwoven textile materials, and so forth.

During the current five-year period, it is planned to install 12,000 shuttleless looms at wool industry enterprises in the USSR, and by the end of that period 90 percent of the woolen fabrics will be produced on this type of equipment. The cotton industry is being outfitted with the BD-200 pneumatic spinning frames. Their use raises labor productivity more than 2-fold, reduces yarn breakage 2- to 3-fold, improves the quality of the yarn produced and raises the caliber of production. Up to 90,000 of the BD-200 pneumatic spinning frames, up to 60,000 ATPR automatic, pneumatic-foil looms and up to 25,000 STB shuttleless looms are to be installed by the end of the five-year period. The average labor productivity level is improved 2- to 3-fold with the new yarn and fabric production methods, compared with the classical system.

Around one-fourth of all the fabrics turned out by Czechoslovakia's cotton industry is produced with shuttleless technology. In Hungary, it is planned to increase the specific portion of yarn produced on spindleless spinning frames to 30-32 percent by the end of the current five-year period.

Given the shortage of workers in most CEMA nations, it is specially important to raise labor productivity. An important way of solving this vital problem lies in the development and adoption of automatic systems of control of the technological processes (ASUTP).

The degree of saturation of each CEMA nation's domestic market with durable goods is increasing annually. The refrigerator and washing machine, the vacuum cleaner and transistor radio, the television set and electric shaver have become common objects for every family in the European CEMA nations, in both the city and the rural area. Their assortment is constantly being renewed and expanded. Two subprograms have been developed within the framework of the long-range specific program of cooperation in the production of consumer goods in order for it to make a greater contribution to resolution of the problem of achieving fuller satisfaction of the reasonable demands of the workers for certain home radioelectronic goods and for household machines and appliances. They embrace a relatively narrow, selected range of problems and provide for their comprehensive resolution. The subprograms call for cooperation in the resolution of problems pertaining to colored television and in the development and production of videotaping and reproduction equipment, as well as certain types of sound recording and reproducing equipment and modern refrigerators, freezers and washing machines.

A number of interrelated agreements will be concluded on the development and creation of prospective new color television sets of good technical caliber and with consumer features incorporated on the basis of joint scientific research and experimental design work. It is planned to develop production cooperation and to expand reciprocal shipments of component assemblies and parts, including picture tubes, for color television. Consideration is also being given to the need to step up cooperation in the development of new technological processes for the production of these sets and to providing this industry with special technological equipment and control and measuring devices.

Cooperation is planned among the interested nations in the development of prospective types of videotape and reproduction equipment on a high technological level and the organization of its series production, utilizing the advantages of specialization and cooperation and based on broad unification and standardization of assemblies and elements. It is also planned to prepare through the joint efforts of the interested CEMA nations advanced technology for the manufacture of such equipment and to outfit production with special technological equipment and control and measuring devices. It is planned to produce magnetic tapes and cassettes for videotape recorders by setting up specialized production facilities in the CEMA nations. The production of ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemical products, special glass and ceramics and other materials essential in radioelectronic equipment will be set up or expanded in the CEMA nations in order to provide industry producing colored television sets and picture tubes, videotaping and reproduction equipment with special materials and semifinished products.

The CEMA nations concerned have reached agreement on overall cooperation in the development of modern new household equipment (washing machines, refrigerators and freezers, for example), on specialization and cooperation in the production of finished articles, assemblies and parts for them, and on the development and modernization of production capacities, as well as the unification, typification and standardization of those kinds of products which will be involved in reciprocal shipments and the production of which will involve specialization and cooperation.

The long-range specific program of cooperation in the production of consumer goods, like other programs, includes measures aimed at accelerating the development and improving the efficiency of the economies of the Mongolian People's Republic and Cuba. A program of cooperation among the CEMA nations for providing light industry in the Mongolian People's Republic with the capability of overall processing of selected types of woolen raw materials at the highest possible level was developed and approved as early as 1974 on the basis of proposals submitted by the Mongolian People's Republic and other commonwealth nations. Cuba is receiving a great deal of assistance with the development of its textile, knitwear and leather and footwear industries. The light industry branches were created practically entirely there after the victorious Cuban revolution, almost all products previously being imported from the USA and other capitalist states.

The development of branches producing consumer goods is an important factor for determining the place of Vietnam, a new CEMA member, in international socialist division of labor. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has a number of the prerequisites for increasing the output of these goods, first and foremost considerable labor resources. The CEMA nations are helping the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with the construction and reconstruction of light industry enterprises on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The collectives of many enterprises are becoming concerned with improving cooperation in the consumer goods industry. Socialist commitments accepted for 1979 by the collective at the "Trekhgornaya manufaktura" Combine imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy in Moscow, for example, called for providing commonwealth nations with high-quality fabrics in strict accordance with the agreements concluded, in honor of the 30th anniversary of CEMA. This kind of work is under way at many enterprises in the Soviet Union and other CEMA nations.

The adoption and implementation of long-range specific programs of cooperation among the CEMA nations in consumer goods production is a new demonstration of the constant concern demonstrated by the communist and workers parties of the CEMA nations for the peoples' welfare.

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MANPOWER: LABOR, EDUCATION, DEMOGRAPHY

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER YELYUTIN VIEWS ROLE OF HIGHER SCHOOL

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[Article by V. P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: "The Higher School at a New Stage"]

[Text] Indissoluble unity and the organic interconnection of socio-economic and spiritual progress are one of the key objective conformances to law in Communist construction. A mature socialist society, the material foundation of which is a mighty and dynamically developing national economic complex, creates favorable conditions for the unprecedented flourishing of science, culture and education; at the same time, this society as no other sort of socio-economic structure is in need of deeply and thoroughly trained specialists who combine within themselves a high professional and moral level with devotion to the cause of the Party and people and with the ability and will to build Communism. This is profoundly in conformance to law, because the progressive movement of our country to the peaks of Communist civilization gives rise to a demand for an improvement in the entire system of public education and of each link of it in the interests of shaping the personality of the new man and of improving the training of Soviet people for labor and public life.

While displaying constant concern for the development of education, the Communist Party and Soviet government are paying particular attention to the higher school, which has been summoned to prepare a labor force of highly-skilled specialists and to provide for the replenishment of the ranks of the leading socialist intelligentsia. A brilliant testimony to this concern is the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On the Further Development of the Higher School and Raising the Quality of Training of Specialists," which appeared in June and which places new tasks before the higher school and contains an extensive program for improving it for the long-term perspective.

The decree combines within it Party exactingness in the evaluation of the phenomena and tendencies in the field of higher education along with a profound effort to reveal their essence. The course and results of the implementation of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Higher Education in the Country" (1972), were examined and the activity of higher educational institutions in light of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress was analyzed thoroughly in this document. The basic role of the new decree is also stressed by the fact that it is guided by the drafting of major state measures which had preceded it, measures that have as their aim the development of such very important directions in the work of the higher school as the improvement of skills of specialists, planning for training and utilization of the graduates of higher educational institutions and scientific research activity (special decrees of the Party and government have been issued in recent years on each of the aforementioned agenda items). It is also necessary to emphasize that the decree on the higher school was adopted in an exceptionally crucial period in the life of our country, when the creative activity of Soviet people of putting the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan into effect has entered into a decisive stage and the Communist Party and Soviet government have set about the development of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the definition of the frontiers for the subsequent five-year period.

All this permits one to speak about the important place of the new decree in the over-all system of strategic state-wide decisions defining the main line channel of progress for Soviet society and makes it incumbent upon one to examine the tasks outlined in it for higher educational institutions from the point of view of the chief goals in the development of our country. This is precisely why one finds at the center of the decree ideas and statutes of importance to the stage we are entering and, first and foremost, the conclusion concerning the need to heighten the role of higher education in socioeconomic and scientific-technical progress and to increase its contribution to Communist construction on the basis of more fully providing the key sectors of the national economy of the country with highly-skilled personnel, of an all-round rise in the quality of the training for specialists and of a further strengthening of the tie with production and with the practice of building Communism.

As it enters a new stage in its development, the higher school has at its disposal all the necessary prerequisites for the accomplishment of a vast complex of tasks that have been placed before it by the Party and government. The building in the Soviet Union of the world's first society of developed socialism has been marked by the movement of higher education out to frontiers where, in terms of its scope, it has as a whole reached the level dictated by the demands for the accelerated development of the economic system, science and culture of our country. More than 5 million students (more than a million young men and women have become students during the current year) are now being trained in 870 higher educational institutions. The higher school is successfully fulfilling planning quotas for the 10th Five-Year Plan in terms of training personnel. In 1976-1979, 3 million specialists poured into the labor collectives of enterprises, institutions and organizations of the national economy, while the average annual rate of graduation of them from the higher school exceeded 780,000 people. Now practically every tenth worker in the USSR (more than 12 million people) is a specialist with a higher education. The instruction of students and advanced training of specialists in the latest trends in science and technology and the improvement of skills of teachers and employees of production have been arranged, which has enabled one to complete the formation of a system of continuous education, has strengthened the flexibility and mobility of the higher school and has increased its salutary influence on putting the present-day scientific-technical policy into effect and on the blossoming of the spiritual life of the people.

In summing up these achievements, one can say with good reason that our universities and institutes are capable today of providing for the training of specialists in any specialization and in any number which might be required by the country and that the higher school is a powerful factor in the development of Soviet science and culture.

Of even greater importance is the process of overcoming as rapidly as possible the shortcomings pointed out by the new decree in the organization of the educational process and in providing for personnel in terms of individual specialties for such key sectors of the national economy as metallurgy, the mining and oil-drilling industries, construction, transport and agriculture, as well as for productive forces for a number of regions of intensive development of Siberia, the North, the Far East and the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR.

The priority measures being implemented in this direction have already yielded visible results. The hiring for 1979 into specialties in short supply and admission into higher educational institutions of the above-named regions were successfully concluded, in connection with which one cannot fail to take note of the patriotism of Soviet youth and, in particular, of the most highly trained graduates of secondary educational institutions: the young people accepted the benefits offered to them upon entering not as personal advantages, but as a summons to begin to master the trades needed by the country in a manner marked by quality, trades needed by this section of shock labor so necessary for the Homeland. The revision of plans for the training of specialists with consideration given to the demands for productive forces by key sectors of the national economy and regions of intensive development is approaching completion, while concrete goals for strengthening the corresponding educational institutions are being outlined and the advisability of the development of a network of them is being studied.

This will all enable the higher school to make a worthy contribution to putting into effect the course of the Communist Party, which is directed toward intensification of the economic system, comprehensive development and drawing of new natural resources and territories into turnover in the national economy and the improvement of balances in the national economy.

Speaking then on a more general plane, one must emphasize that a consistent solution to the problems of providing personnel for all sectors of the national economy presupposes a further improvement in the planning mechanisms for the leadership of higher education in keeping with the development of productive forces and with the prospects for scientific-technical and social progress. This is why the borderline between the 10th and 11th five-year plans will become a period of renewal for the entire arsenal of methods of planning for the training of personnel.

We are faced with bringing into action scientifically valid methods for determining the demand for specialists and quotas for the saturation of sectors of the national economy with personnel. Job descriptions, the utilization of which will ensure the effective interaction of the mechanisms for planning for the training of personnel, the distribution of the graduates and the organization of their labor activity, are being drafted for all directions of instruction in the higher school. A major step envisaged in the new decree is the transition to the apportionment in advance of specialists—first for one to three years and then for five years.

Taken together in combination, all these measures will ensure a rational combination of precision, flexibility and stability of planning decisions as required under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution and will promote the optimum utilization of the personnel resources that are being trained by the system of higher education in the interests of heightening the efficiency of the national economy, a growth in the standard of living of the people and strengthening the might of our Homeland. The practical activity of higher educational institutions and organs for the management of them, activity which is directed toward the expansion of direct ties with enterprises, organizations and institutions of the corresponding sectors in the work of apportionment and utilization of the graduates of the higher school, must serve the full-value realization of these plans.

The further development and strengthening of the ties of higher educational institutions with production and with the entire practice of Communist construction is one of the central concepts of the decree, which sets up new tasks as well in the area of improving the content of higher education. In accomplishing them, it is necessary to concentrate chief attention on the all-round heightening of the quality of vocational training and of the ideological-political upbringing of specialists.

With this goal in mind, it has been planned during the next few years to revise the basic documents that determine the content of instruction in the higher school—curricula for trades and the programs of disciplines. The consistent realization of the idea of a specialist with a broad profile who is capable of acting in the role not only of an active participant, but also of a genuine initiator of the scientific-technical revolution, will be placed at the foundation of the new educational-methods documentation, which will ensure a further heightening of the significance of the fundamental sciences in the theoretical and vocational training of personnel. Much will be done so that the new fields of science and technology that have the greatest prospects for the future as well as advanced production know-how will be reflected in the content of the education.

At the present time the Scientific Research Institute for Problems of the Higher School in conjunction with the base higher educational institutions of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is drafting specific methods for shaping the content of education, the application of which will strengthen the mutual succession and interconnection of academic courses, their subjects and sections, and will enable one to achieve a maximum logical harmony and continuity of instruction. Significant potential for raising the scientific-informational capacity of the educational and upbringing process are to be found in this strengthening of the systems orientation of curricula and programs.

It was stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress that the scientific-technical revolution, by altering the nature of labor, is also changing the nature of training for labor. The practical activity of a specialist is connected now in ever greater measure with the direct realization of the achievements of science and with active participation by him in the research quest. Under these conditions the higher school is faced with a task of immense complexity--of handing over to new generations of the Soviet intelligentsia all the we wealth of science and culture, for it is only on this basis that the ascending development of the intellectual potential of a society of mature socialism can be guaranteed. The accomplishment of this task, which presupposes a considerable expansion of the professional horizon of each specialist and the molding in him of creative qualities and abilities, moves to the forefront the problem of the over-all improvement of the entire system of instruction and of the entire diversity of its forms and methods.

By revealing the main trends in this work, the decree of the Party and government on the higher school has defined with depth of content and with capaciousness the paths for development of all basic forms of academic courses--lecture, seminar and laboratory courses, as well as of on-the-job practice and independent work by students. Guided by the decree and on the basis of an all-round improvement of their educational-upbringing and scientific-methods activity, teaching collectives must strive to raise the level of lectures and their role in the shaping in students of scientific thinking and of a Marxist-Leninist world view, put more action into the process of making seminar, practical and laboratory courses into effective forms for consolidating knowledge and displaying the creative abilities of future specialists and improve the organization and planning of independent out-of-class academic field work.

The key prerequisite for purposeful improvement of all forms and methods of instruction is a strengthening of the role of the department as the chief link of the higher educational institution, a link that determines the content and unity of the educational, scientific and upbringing process. A major step in this direction is a measure such as that envisaged by the decree of creating branches of departments corresponding to job specializations directly at the facilities of enterprises of the national economy and of scientific and other institutions. By expanding the role of cooperation in joint work by higher educational institutions and enterprises in the instruction of specialists and by creating favorable conditions for the rational combination in their training of theoretical knowledge with the ability to resolve practical questions, the activity of the branches of departments will stir up and enrich the joint work of the higher school and sectors of the national economy in the area of improving the skills of personnel and in conducting research. At the same time, it will have a positive influence on the organization of on-the-job practice by students and of the on-the-job probationary period for graduates. It is a question, thus, of raising the entire educational-upbringing process in the higher school to a qualitatively new level.

The accelerated progressive movement of the system of higher education presupposes earmarking the main links in it that define the sectors of work. To begin with, one must cite universities, which have been summoned to function in the role of the key educational-methods centers of the higher school, as such a link. The successful implementation of the program for expanding the scope of university education (there are now 67 universities functioning in the country; they have been created in all the Union republics and in almost all the autonomous republics and in all major economic regions) has move to the forefront the task of raising the quality of the operations of these educational institutions. One is faced during the next few years with refining the lists of specialties and the number of students at all the universities, with consideration given to the training of personnel by them for the entire system of public education, science and culture. Much will have to be done also to improve the staffing of the scientific-pedagogical personnel of universities and to strengthen their educational-material base—new universities, of course, will become a subject of particular concern here.

The most dynamic and powerful link of the higher school, which is directly responsible for combining science with production, is engineering and technical education, which more than 40 percent of the graduates of higher educational institutions receive. At the present time, an extensive program for improving engineering and technical education, the implementation of which will be directed so that students might master the natural and technical sciences more profoundly, as well as knowledge in the field of the latest technology and processing methods, the creation and use of computers and the automation of project planning and experimental work, is being drafted in terms of these specialties on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the state of training of personnel.

Under conditions of developed socialism, which is characterized by a further rise in the role of economic levers in economic operation, the demand is long overdue for an improvement in the structure and quality of training economic personnel, for a decisive strengthening of the connection of instruction and the upbringing of students with the practice of improving the planned management of the organization of modern-day production and for raising the level of the theoretical knowledge of the graduates of economic higher educational institutions and departments. Recent decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs," and of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work," have been placed at the foundation of measures being implemented in this area. The higher economics school, which molds specialists who have mastered Marxist-Leninist economic science in depth, is emerging as an active factor in promoting the full-value realization of the economic conformances to law of socialism and their deliberate utilization in speeding up the rate of social progress.

One must dwell in particular on the problems of evening and correspondence education. These forms for training and improving the skills of specialists, which at the present time embrace more than 2 million people, are of important significance to the national economy, while their further strengthening can be numbered among the constitutional guarantees of the right to an education. In terms of principle, the task for the future is the drafting and widespread utilization in this system of methods of instruction that take into account the specific features of evening and correspondence education, working conditions and the independent educational studies of students. Specialized correspondence and evening higher educational institutions, which must substantially expand their scientific-methods activity and step forth as active centers for improving the system of education without leave from work, have been called upon to play a key role here. Among other measures, it has been planned to strengthen such higher educational institutions and to increase training and the publication of educational-methods aids at their facilities. At the same time, the list of specialties offered by evening and correspondence education will be revised and refined, which will enable one to determine more precisely for which of those specialties listed high-quality training of personnel is possible without taking leave from work.

Invaluable significance in the further development of the higher school belongs to an improvement in the activity of educational institutions in the field of Communist upbringing of the student body. Our Party views Marxist-Leninist education and upbringing as indissoluble component parts of a unified process. The main directions in ideological activity at the present-day stage were revealed in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Upbringing Work," which summarized the theory and practice of Communist upbringing under conditions of mature socialism. "The knowledge of revolutionary theory and of the Party's policy," as is stressed in this decree, "must be transformed among Soviet people into a conviction and into the positive attitude toward life of a steadfast champion of Communism and fighter against any manifestations of alien ideology as well as into a guide to action for the solution of the pressing problems of developed socialism."

The new decree on the higher school sets the task of raising the level of study by students of Marxist-Leninist theory, of the historical experience of the CPSU and of the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and of other leaders of the Party. With this goal in mind, concrete measures directed toward improvement of the training of teachers of philosophy, political economy, scientific Communism and the history of the CPSU, toward the strengthening of institutes for improving the qualifications of teachers of the social sciences and toward the intensification of educational-methods and scientific research activity in the area of the problems of Communist upbringing are already being put into effect. All this will enable one to heighten the efficiency of the system which has taken shape in the Soviet higher school of continuous study of the social sciences and to achieve the molding of an integrated scientific world view in each graduate of a higher educational institution.

The methodological basis for the organization of the upbringing process in the higher school is the complete and over-all approach to it, which has determined the widespread development of such efficacious forms for work with young people who are students as social-political practice, departments of social occupations, schools for the young reader, the Leninist pass-examination and student detachments. Under present-day conditions, their use must be still more energetically directed toward the formation among future specialists of the skills of social-political and organizational activity, the mastery of methods for the struggle against ideological opponents and the denunciation of imperialist propaganda, revisionism and opportunism.

A subject of constant concern to collectives of higher educational institutions and to the public organizations of universities and institutes is the improvement of the upbringing of students in a spirit of selfless devotion to the Communist Party and to the socialist Homeland, of Soviet patriotism and of proletarian internationalism and the fashioning in youth of a feeling of personal responsibility for the defense of the great gains made by socialism. The entire social-and-political life of academic institutions, which is an important school for political and moral culture for future specialists, a school where a principled attitude toward deviations from the norms of Communist morality and toward manifestations of consumer petty-bourgeois sentiments and other vestiges of the past, is shaped and tempered, has been called upon to serve these goals. It is a question, consequently, of a still more intimate blending of the shaping of the professional mindset of young specialists with their formation as citizens of a society of developed socialism. First and foremost, collectivist consciousness and behavior and a positive attitude toward life distinguish the new socialist personality. Proceeding on this basis, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have directed attention to the need for the purposeful utilization in upbringing activity of the force of the public opinion of the collective.

The chief and definitive factor in the work of shaping the Communist consciousness of specialists is the indissoluble unity of the processes of instruction and upbringing and a sense of world-view directedness of the educational process as a whole and of all its component parts. Hence, success is determined here by the efforts of each teacher and of the entire scientific-pedagogical collective of the higher school, which now unites nearly a half million people. For it is precisely ideological maturity, a broad scientific mental outlook and the pedagogical skill of the professors and teachers of higher educational institutions that form that priceless capital which lies at the foundation of development of the domestic system of higher education. The decree makes it incumbent upon us to strive for a situation where each teacher would daily expand his own political and cultural horizons and serve as an example of lofty Communist ideological rectitude, Party loyalty, a creative attitude toward labor, moral purity and nobility.

All the prerequisites have been created in the Soviet higher school for the continual growth of the scientific and pedagogical skills of teachers, which has ensured the concentration of the best scientific-pedagogical forces of the country in higher educational institutions: it is sufficient to note that more than 19,000 doctors and more than 170,000 candidates of sciences are now laboring here. It has been planned during the period ahead to provide for the further strengthening of graduate studies at higher educational institutions on the basis of the priority development of its on-campus form and to improve the qualitative make-up of the staff of teachers at new universities and institutes. Eminent scholars and specialists--employees of scientific institutions and enterprises of the national economy--will be enlisted for pedagogical activity on a wider scale. One must also stress that the new decree, by stipulating major measures in the area of improving the organization of labor and of providing incentives for the work of teachers, is thereby also heightening their responsibility for the effectiveness and end results of the educational-upbringing and scientific research processes.

The creative role of the higher school is expressed in its own portentious manner by the fact that it not only shapes genuine advocates of scientific-technical and social progress, but also emerges as a direct source of new scientific ideas, principles for the creation of new technology and processing methods and methods for organizing production. Among the key factors here, one must cite the stirring up of the creative life of departments and the establishment of their collectives as mature scientific and pedagogical schools, which, in turn, requires the intensification of work with young teachers as well as a strengthening of the favorable atmosphere for the training of employees with higher qualifications, namely, doctors of the sciences.

Higher educational institutions, in which more than a third of the country's scientific workers are concentrated, conduct research in practically all fields of knowledge that determine the development of domestic and world science. The volume of this scientific work grows annually, while the economic impact being obtained from the assimilation of its results exceeds by one and one-half times the expenditures on conducting it. Scientific work is also being actively utilized for raising the quality of the training of specialists. In the 1978-1979 academic year alone, nearly 1.9 million students of daytime branches took part in its various forms.

The present-day stage of the scientific life of the higher school is characterized by a concentration of efforts by collectives of higher educational institutions on putting into practice the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Heightening the Effectiveness of Scientific Research Work in Higher Educational Institutions" (1978). The program being put into effect in universities and institutes for the improvement of research has been called upon to provide for a further strengthening of the role of the higher school in the system of the country's scientific institutions and to serve its transformation into a mighty intersectorial research complex capable of actively participating in the solution of the most important scientific-technical and socio-economic problems. With this goal in mind, the organizational structure of science in higher educational institutions and the system of planning for research are being substantially strengthened, the conditions are being created for a more widespread enlistment in it of teachers and students, and the material resources being allocated for conducting it are being increased.

Among the most important ways to achieve a further growth in the scientific potential of the higher school, one must name, to begin with, the transition to program-goal methods for the planning of research. This is a long-range form for combining the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism, since special-purpose programs enable one to concentrate the efforts of scholars on the accomplishment of cardinal tasks dictated by a specific social mandate. The system of major special-purpose programs (their formation is by now already extensive) envisages the performance of research along a wide front, beginning with theoretical pilot operations and ending with experimental design drafts and their assimilation in production. The drawing up of such programs in higher educational institutions will permit one to control more effectively the course of the scientific-technical revolution and to influence actively the basic trends in its development.

The fundamental prerequisite for the growth of research of scientific and practical importance in the higher school is its interconnection with the tasks of raising the quality of the training of specialists. The mutually-enriching and mutually-stimulating union of the educational and research quest will serve as a trusty guarantee for creative successes by the collectives of higher educational institutions and its further consolidation must serve as a most important reference-point in the work of improving the organization and instruction of students and of scientific work.

The training of specialists and the conduct of research at the present-day level have considerably heightened the demands for equipping the material base of higher educational institutions and have made for a need for its continuous technical modernization. During recent years, higher educational institutions have obtained quite a few new buildings, a large quantity of modern instruments, computers and the technical means of instruction. However, we are still faced with quite a bit of work to be done so that the rate of re-equipment of the higher school might fully keep up with the rate of scientific-technical progress.

With this goal in mind, the Soyuzvuzpribor Scientific Production Association was created in Moscow. This association is faced with ensuring the widespread development of industrial production and the creation of new models of educational-scientific equipment. During 1980 to 1985, the construction of a number of enterprises that manufacture the technical means of instruction and standard educational laboratory equipment will be carried out. Sectorial ministries and departments, whose concrete participation in strengthening the material base of higher educational institutions must be viewed, as the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have especially stressed, as a most important factor in providing for the scientific and social progress of the sector, have also been called upon to play a great role here.

By following a splendid Leninist tradition of deeply and thoroughly scrutinizing the living conditions of people and directing all state decisions toward the improvement of these conditions, the Party and government have combined the drafting of measures for the further development of the higher school with the determination of ways to improve the organization of student labor and everyday life. In light of the requirements of the decree, it is necessary to raise the level of medical services and public catering for students, to expand the network of specialized health treatment and recovery institutions associated with higher educational institutions and to disseminate the progressive practice of creating trusts for public catering to students. Crucial tasks also confront us in the area of physical fitness and mass sports work.

The publication of the new decree of the Party and government has also exerted a wholesome influence on the development of the international ties of the Soviet higher school, ties which are actively promoting the realization of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and are strengthening the spirit of détente and idea of social justice, good neighborliness and mutual assistance. The contribution of our educational institutions to the spiritual and socio-economic progress of mankind is growing constantly: 100,000 specialists have already been trained for other states and we are now instructing more than 65,000 people from 139 countries. It is also necessary to improve further the instruction of the envoys of foreign states. Particular attention will henceforth be paid to the expansion of ties in the field of higher education with the states of the world socialist system.

One must cite an improvement in the administration of higher education as a key condition and as an effective instrument for the steady, all-round and prompt implementation of the decree, "On the Further Development of the Higher School and on Raising the Quality of the Training of Specialists." The directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, must serve here as a guide to action. "All our decisions," he pointed out at the November (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "must be fortified by carefully thought-out and clear organizational measures. What, where and by what deadline it is necessary to do something, who answers in specific terms for the sector of work in question and who, once again in specific terms, verifies the execution of the work. Each link in the administrative apparatus must clearly envision its role and place in the solution of the most important economic problems."

These positions, which reveal the essence of the Leninist style of work, must be accepted as the basis of organizational measures for putting the new decree of the Party and government in the field of higher education into effect. The holding of such major forums as meetings of the Council on the Higher School and the Council on University Education, as well as of expanded meetings of regional councils of rectors with the participation of the wider community, has already enabled one to outline concrete plans for the accomplishment of tasks ensuing from this document and to mobilize scientific-pedagogical and student collectives for their implementation. Meetings of collectives, Party meetings and meetings of the councils of higher educational institutions, which were devoted to the discussion of the decree and which took place in an atmosphere of elevated businesslike and political activity, have been held at each higher educational institution.

The paramount condition for success is effective supervision over putting the plans which have been adopted into effect both in the educational institutions themselves, as well as on the part of the organs that administer the higher school, which must heighten their exactingness toward the rector's offices for the quality of instruction and upbringing of students. At the same time, one is faced with strengthening supervision over the activity of higher educational institutions by means of state inspections and with intensifying scientific-methods and organizational work in the area of strengthening the entire system of control in the higher school.

The sharing of experience in raising the quality of the training of specialists must become wider and more effective. The councils of rectors, which have been transformed into competent coordinating centers for the higher school locally, have been summoned to play a significant role here. It has been planned to increase considerably the role of the base higher educational institutions of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in conducting scientific-methods research and experiments on the fundamental problems of higher education and in organizing educational-methods and scientific work. In a word, all reserves must be brought into action and a full-value utilization of all potentials for speeding up the rate of development of the higher school and increasing its contribution to Communist construction must be ensured.

Modern-day socio-economic and scientific-technical progress gives rise to qualitative and quantitative changes in practically all aspects of the activity of the higher school—from the content of education to the administration of the operations of higher educational institutions and its organization and from the material and technical equipping of the instructional process to the forms for interaction by educational institutions with enterprises of the national economy, science and culture. The essence then of the new stage into which the system of training highly-skilled personnel has entered consists of the fact that it must not only promptly and thoroughly assimilate present-day achievements of science, technology, production and culture, but also step forth in the role of an active factor in their accelerated development. It is precisely like this that the chief task of higher educational institutions was defined in the new decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, which has called for an increase in the role of universities and institutes as centers of education, Communist upbringing and the development of science and culture. The decree of the Party and government is a program of activity for the higher school under mature socialism. Its steady implementation is the patriotic duty and professional obligation of professors and teachers, students, graduate students and all employees of higher educational institutions. That lofty practical and ideological-political upsurge of enthusiasm with which the entire collective of the higher school has welcomed the publication of the new decree will serve here as a trusty guarantee of success.

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TASHKENT RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHING CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Moscow BYULLETEN' MINISTERSTVA VYSSHEGO I SREDNEGO SPETSIAL'NOGO OBRAZOVANIYA SSR in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 19 Sep 79 pp 19-26

/Article: "Recommendations from the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference: 'The Russian Language--A Language of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Nations of the USSR'"/

/Text/ The All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference called "The Russian Language--A Language of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Nations of the USSR' was held in Tashkent on 22-24 May 79.

At the concluding plenary meeting of the conference on 24 May 79, the following recommendations were approved.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist national policy, a productive process is in operation for the development of culture, science, and public education in all union republics. On the basis of the USSR Constitution, all of the citizens of the Soviet Union are provided with the possibility of using their native language and the languages of other nations in our country and to study in their native language in school.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decrees of the party and government on the schools, recommendations of the All--Union teachers conference of 1978, in recent years in the union republics considerable work has been done on improving education and on studying the Russian language along with the native one. Moreover, the participating young people voluntarily and with great desire are studying the Russian language which has become an important means for international interaction.

The practice of teaching Russian is being disseminated in kindergartens, and preparatory classes of general educational schools. The number of schools with parallel language teaching is increasing as are the schools and classes with a more comprehensive study of the Russian language. In a number of higher and secondary specialized educational facilities of the union republics, separate subjects are studied in Russian. Certain achievements have been made in the theoretical and practical training of teachers, and the content and methodological foundation of Russian language textbooks for national schools have improved. Advanced training institutes for teachers and republic methodological centers are organizing measures for improving the qualification of teachers and they are summarizing the best methods of their work.

Model programs on the Russian language have been developed for preparatory classes, grades 1-3 and 4-10 (11), faculty courses for grades 8-10, lexical-phraseological and grammatical basics, a number of programs for national pedagogical schools and higher educational facilities, as well as recommendations and model programs for ways of improving the qualification of teachers of the Russian language and literature.

At the same time, the increasing national need for a command of the Russian language and a desire to voluntarily study the Russian language along with the native one are not being met in all educational facilities, particularly at the elementary level of education and in a number of rural general educational schools. Studying the state of Russian language teaching and the quality of the knowledge of the participants shows that the level of the practical command of the Russian language does not meet the necessary requirements among a significant portion of the participating youth.

Difficulties in creating the necessary conditions for the complete mastery of the Russian language are explained by the inadequacies in the training and raising the qualifications of teaching personnel, on improved methods of conducting Russian language lessons, lack of adequate development of many urgent problems of modern theory and practice in teaching the Russian language in national schools, inadequate attention given to the organization and conduct of extra-curricular and out-of-school work using the Russian language, and by the lack of improvement in the teaching plans, programs and textbooks. In the union and autonomous republics, the means of mass communication are poorly used for propaganda and for studying the Russian language.

In noting the importance of improving the role of the Russian language under the conditions of modern socialism and scientific-technical progress, with the goals for further significant improvement in teaching the Russian language, the conference recommends:

In the Area of Teaching the Russian to Preschool Children

1. As far as creating the necessary conditions in the localities, the ministries of education of the union republics must organize the study of the Russian language among the older groups of preschool establishments. For this they must put into practice the necessary measures for training the educators and teachers, and for developing program-methodological and other educational materials.

2. The educators, directors of preschool establishments, methodologists, and workers in the organization of public education in carrying out the

"Programs for Education in Kindergarten" must expand the practice of speaking in the native language and in the Russian language, using, with consideration for the particular features and capabilities of preschoolers, various types of children's activities--studies, games, work, as well as daily interaction in the Russian language--during outings, at sport events, and at morning performances. When developing the spoken Russian language in the children, it is advisable to direct attention to its phonetics, lexical, and grammatical aspects.

3. In order to improve the teaching of the native language and the Russian language to preschool children, it is necessary to strive towards strengthening the interrelationship between the kindergarten and the family, consistently render assistance to the parents in developing the spoken language of the children in the family using their native and Russian languages, conduct consultations for the parents and open studies in the kindergarten, and organize an exchange of the methods for developing the native and Russian spoken language among preschoolers.

4. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (the Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education, the Scientific Research Institute for Russian Language Teaching in the National School) together with the ministries of education and the scientific research institutes of pedagogy of the union republics and the Scientific Research Institute of the RSFSR National Schools, considering the experience gained in a number of union republics, must develop a model program and make methodological recommendations for teaching children in national preschool institutions along with the native Russian language having stipulated the provision for the continuity of preschool and school teaching of the native and Russian languages.

On the basis of the indicated documents, they must prepare a model methodological set of books, including textbooks for developing the spoken language, readers, a collection of teaching games, printed table games, thematic collections of subjects and topical pictures, audio-visual equipment (record players, slides and films, and so on).

They must organize under the Administration for Preschool Education of the USSR Ministry of Education a Scientific-Methodological Council for issues concerning Russian language teaching in national preschool institutions.

5. The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogy of the union republics must intensify the scientific research work on sociological, pedagogical, psychological and linguistic problems of bilingualism in the preschool age and in teaching preschool children of non-Russian nationalities the Russian language. They must study the question on organizing special scientific research groups (departments, laboratories) for studying these problems within the Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education under the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogy of the union republics.

Between 1981-1982 an All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on the problems of improving Russian language teaching in national kindergartens must be conducted.

The USSR Goskomizdat should be requested to organize the publication of collections titled "The Russian Language in the National Kindergartens" (under the publishing house of "Pedagogika").

Within the General Educational National School

1. Comprehensively to raise the educational effectiveness and quality of Russian language lessons and in the national school, creating conditions for the active speaking practice among students providing comprehensive teaching of students with all forms of conversational work—listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Integrally to combine in the process of Russian language teaching, general class, group and individual forms of organizing study and to develop a friendly atmosphere and mutual assistance in studying the native and Russian languages. Subsequently, to teach the students to work independently with the textbook, dictionary, and technical educational materials. To develop within them an interest for independent reading of literature in the Russian language. Under necessary conditions and with the desire of the participants to practice within the senior classes of national schools the use of the Russian language during lessons in other subjects.

2. To assist public education organizations in the organization of schools and classes with the more thorough study of the Russian language, with improving the optional courses in Russian language and literature, attracting the best teachers for them and the best workers in higher education and science.

3. Together with pioneer and komsomol organizations to develop more broadly the extra-curricular and extra-school work in the Russian language, paying particular attention to developing among the students a habit of interacting in the Russian language as an effective means for developing speech practice.

To create in the schools and in extra-curricular establishments, groups for the students desiring to improve their knowledge of the Russian language and to render all possible assistance to school children who are studying the Russian language independently. To recommend conducting school, inter--school, rayon, city, republic, and zonal olympiads and reading conferences on the Russian language and literature, days and weeks for the Russian language in the national school, thematic contests on the Russian language and literature, issuing wall newspapers and radio broadcasts, conducting excursions, outings, collective examinations and discussions of television programs and films; elevate the role of the clubs for international friendship in the propaganda and in studying the Russian language.

4. The organization of public education subsequently should strengthen the teaching and supply basis for teaching the Russian language in the national school; insure the establishment in all national schools of Russian language and literature departments, equipping them with linguaphone equipment and other modern technical devices. To adjust the systematic replenishment of school library holdings with the Russian language literature which is necessary for the students as well as the scientific-pedagogical and methodological literature for the Russian language teachers.

5. The USSR Ministry of Education, the union republic ministries of education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences together with the USSR Academy of Sciences must take measures for the modern preparation and issuing of model teaching-methodology sets on the Russian language for preparatory classes, and grades 1-10 (11) of the national school, model programs and teaching-methodological textbooks for the more thorough study of the Russian language, having reflected in them the demands for oral and written language among students according to grade. To prepare for the near future, methodological requirements for the modern lesson in the Russian language in a national school and recommendations for using technical equipment in the process of Russian language teaching.

On the basis of model programs, to prepare a textbook series for developing oral and written language among the students (collections of exercises, books for extra-curricular reading, textbooks for independent and more thorough Russian language study, material distributing, and others).

To practice conducting zonal meetings and seminars concerning the problems of improving Russian language teaching in the national school.

Within the Professional-Vocational Training Schools

1. The directors and teachers of professional and vocational training schools who are teaching workers in the national language must create the necessary conditions for the more thorough study of the Russian language. They must in every way possible promote the development of the habit of oral and written language among students and the mastery of technical terminology in the Russian language.

For these goals, the state committees on professional and vocational training of union republics, with their supervision, are conducting a partial redistribution of hours in the teaching plans of secondary professional-vocational training facilities for the more thorough study of the Russian language.

2. The state committees of the union republics and oblast administrations of professional and vocational schools must create Russian departments supplied with linguaphone equipment and other technical means of instruction in order to improve the effectiveness of Russian language study in the schools which teach Russian.

3. Organizations of professional-vocational schools and educational departments with national language teaching must more widely distribute the most advanced method of Russian language teachers and with these goals, organize seminars, conferences, open lessons and other measures which promote improving the quality of Russian language teaching.

When gathering staff of Russian language teachers, it is necessary to pay attention to the necessity for attracting trained teachers having a higher education.

It is necessary to summarize and distribute methods of professional and vocational schools of the union and autonomous republics for organizing the teaching of special subjects in Russian in those schools where the necessary conditions exist for this.

4. The role of extra-curricular work in studying the Russian language must be improved, and the more frequent practice must be made of conducting reading conferences, evening gathering, quizzes, group listening to radio broadcasts, television and movie viewing, publishing wall newspapers and bulletins in Russian, and organizing Russian language clubs.

Consistently replenish library holdings of textbooks, educational supplies, books, magazines, and newspapers for the students, as well as scientific--pedagogical and methodological literature for Russian language teachers.

It is necessary to increase the reading activity of the students and constantly expand their reading of material written by soviet and foreign authors in Russian.

Within the Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Schools

1. It is necessary to distribute the experience of higher educational facilities in the Kirgiz, Uzbek, Moldavian and other union republics in Russian language teaching done in public and general educational as well as specialized schools beginning with II-III courses.

Approval should be given to the method of the Dagestanskiy and other universities and institutes in the organization of Russian language learning in I-II courses in the time allotted for studying the subject matter established by the higher educational council. They must develop within students and participants an active interest towards reading general--political and artistics literature in the Russian language.

In the plans for the ideological and educational work of higher and secondary specialized education schools, measures for conducting extra--curricular work in the Russian language with the students and participants must be included.

To promote having students and participants in higher and secondary specialized schools write course work papers and diploma projects (works), reports and research papers in the specialized area and reports on industrial and pedagogical practice in Russian.

To enlarge the libraries of higher educational facilities and tekhnikums with political, social-economic, artistic literature, as well as literature on general educational and specialized fields in Russian.

2. To practice combined work of Russian language departments in higher educational facilities of a region on collectively writing methodological manuals as well as conducting joint meetings of departments in order to discuss urgent issues of studying and teaching the Russian language.

3. Department (section) heads and Russian language teachers of higher and secondary specialized educational facilities must: devote particular attention to developing the habit of speech, the practical use of the Russian language by non-linguistic students of higher educational facilities and participants of secondary specialized schools in union and autonomous republics.

Methodically to improve the methodology of Russian language teaching of non-linguistic students in higher specialized educational institutions and participants in secondary specialized educational institutions. For this goal, it is necessary to more broadly practice mutual attendance of lectures and practical studies with their subsequent discussions, and to summarize and distribute the best experience of teaching work.

To insure the further expansion of scientific research on problems of the Russian language, the methodology for teaching it in philological faculties of universities and pedagogical institutes.

To establish a permanent communication with philological faculty graduates of universities and pedagogical institutes in order to avail to them necessary methodological assistance.

4. The heads of higher specialized educational institutions and the directors of secondary specialized educational institutions should:

— take measures for strengthening the material and technical base of the Russian language departments of philological faculties in universities and pedagogical institutes, as well as Russian language departments (sections) of non-linguistic higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. To take measures for supplying the Russian language departments (sections) with modern technical instructional equipment and visual aids;

— attract more broadly university teachers to render teaching and methodological assistance in Russian language teaching in non-linguistic schools and for raising the level of teaching linguistic disciplines in corresponding faculties of pedagogical institutes;

--upon staffing the Russian language departments of higher educational institutions, pay attention to the necessity of attracting highly trained teachers who have basically a suitable university education;

-- practice publishing collections of scientific works in higher educational institutions of union republics in the Russian language.

5. The ministries of higher and secondary specialized education of union republics, the GUUZ /Glavnoye upravleniye uchebnykh zavedeniy; Main Administration of Educational Institutions/ (UUZ) of the ministries and branches must:

--practice conducting regional competitions of student linguistic and literary works in the Russian language area;

--in every way possible promote the improvement in Russian language study in courses on preparing for entrance into higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. To organize Russian language study for those preparatory division students desiring to do so;

--in order to improve Russian language study, open in non-linguistic higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of union republics, Russian language departments equipped with modern technical instruction devices;

--expand the practice of conducting inter-higher educational institutions scientific-methodological conferences, meetings, and seminars in the Russian language. To attract to this, republic and city methodological Russian language teachers associations;

--ensure the annual implementation of the plan to raise the qualifications of Russian language and literature teachers within the jurisdiction of the educational institutions;

--use more broadly the possibilities of a special purpose graduate work for training highly qualified Russian language and literature teachers from among the national personnel;

--in the republic future plans, provide for the preparation and publication of textbooks and instructional aids for 1981-1985 and expanding the issue of educational and instructional-methodological literature in Russian;

--ask the USSR Goskomizdat, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the USSR State Committee on Cinematography to increase the output of classic Russian, soviet and foreign literary works, as well as records, tapes, films in the Russian language;

--practice conducting zonal methodological meetings and seminars in order to coordinate the work of republic and city methodological associations of Russian language teachers, to exchange experiences in Russian language teaching, to improve the methodology of teaching it in national groups of higher and secondary specialized educational facilities.

In the Area of Improving the Preparation and Raising the Qualifications of Teaching Staffs

1. To improve the ideological-theoretical and scientific-pedagogical preparation of Russian language and literature teachers; strive to have the teaching of linguistic theory and the level of knowledge of its students and participants of national groups to correspond to the modern demands of science.

2. In order to create the necessary conditions for fluent use of the Russian language by students (pupils) of national departments, intensify the practical direction in Russian language teaching, devoting particular attention to developing the oral and written speech of future teachers, developing in students (pupils) an interest in reading political, artistic and scientific literature in Russian. Significantly increase the requirements for the quality of teaching a practical Russian language course.

3. The heads and directors of pedagogical educational institutions should significantly improve the methodological level and effectiveness in the use of audio-visual and technical equipment for instruction and achieve an integral combination of them with other methods and means of instruction.

4. Improve pedagogical practice, insistently achieve student (pupil) mastering of Russian language teaching methodology in the national school, achieve a thorough understanding of the programs, textbooks, instructional aids, methodological guides, and linguistic sources. To introduce the students (pupils) more widely and substantially to the most progressive methods of Russian language teachers. To improve the forms and methods of training future teachers-philologists in working in the rural school.

5. To improve the system of scientific-research work of Russian language students in the national divisions of the higher educational institutions, in every way possible promote the creative mastery of the subject, more broadly attract students to work in linguistic clubs and student societies, and to participate in republic and All-Union competitions for better work. To use new forms of scientific research work done by the students, achieving an adequate development in them of the habit for research and acquiring special linguistic knowledge.

6. To create the necessary conditions for student and participant work in mastering the Russian language outside of the instruction period. For these goals, to practice having meetings of young people of various nationalities, olympiads, reading conferences, literary gatherings, days and weeks for the Russian language, and inter-higher educational institutions conferences on the problems of Russian language teaching. To expand

the publication of student newspapers in the Russian language, and create Russian language stands and exhibitions in educational institutions and hostels. To provide more quality training for the literary teacher in conducting educational work in school during non-teaching time, particularly in the rural schools, as well as in the schools and classes of the prolonged day.

The USSR Ministry of Education must define the theme of special courses and special seminars which supplement the basic subjects and which provide a more effective preparation for literary teachers for teaching the Russian language in the national school and in the organization of educational work during non-lesson time. It should be considered advisable to provide in the teaching plan of the "Russian Language and Literature in the National School" specialized area, the study of the course: "The Methodology of the Educational Process in the School."

7. Request that the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education examine the recommendations of the union republics on increasing the accepted students into the universities and pedagogical higher educational institutions in the specialized area of "The Russian Language and Literature in the National School." To expand the practice of accepting young people without competitive examinations, as well as transferring students in senior classes on the philological faculties of union republics into universities and pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR, Ukraine, and Belorussia for training Russian area teachers.

To provide the organization and systematic control over the qualification apprenticeship of senior course students in the educational institutions of the RSFSR, UkSSR, and BSSR. Develop conditions and organization for qualification apprenticeship of students.

8. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education should develop new educational plans and instructional-methodological documentation for the specialized areas of "The Russian Language and Literature in the National School," "Pedagogy and Methodology of Primary Education," which provide a more basic preparation in the Russian language for future teachers of national schools.

The ministries of education and the ministries of higher and secondary specialized education of union republics must study the issue and introduce appropriate recommendations on the advisability of conducting entrance exams on the Russian language in higher and secondary pedagogical educational institutions which prepare teachers of primary classes in the national school.

9. The USSR Ministry of Education must improve work on supplying pedagogical higher educational institutions and pedagogical institutes with textbooks and instructional aids on modern Russian literary language and

other linguistic disciplines, as well as with instructional dictionaries which meet the level of modern tasks in preparing the Russian language teacher for the national school.

10. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the ministries of education and ministries of higher and secondary specialized education of the union republics must:

—improve the educational plans for the preschool faculties of pedagogical institutes in order to ensure a more effective preparation of pedagogical educational institution teachers, and methodologists for working in the area of teaching Russian language to children in the preschool institutions;

—develop educational plans and programs for national preschool divisions of pedagogical educational institutions in order to prepare the educators who are teaching the children the basics of Russian conversational language in the preschool institutions.

11. Study the question on creating under the universities, faculties for improving the qualifications of Russian language and Russian language teaching methodology teachers who work in national divisions of higher pedagogical educational institutions, as well as organize under the leading pedagogical institutes and republic universities, faculties and courses for improving the qualifications of Russian language teachers in general educational schools, secondary specialized educational institutes and professional technical educational institutions.

In the courses and seminars for improving the qualifications of teachers, it is necessary to use a variety of forms and methods of instruction--introductory, problematic, and survey lectures, seminars, practical studies, elective courses, excursions, discussion of definite experiences in Russian language teaching, oral practice, thematic discussions on the Russian language, discussions and so on. It is necessary to widely use visual instructional aids, teaching materials, and technical instructional equipment.

12. The institutes for raising teacher qualifications and instructional--methodological departments must develop measures for improving the qualifications of teachers and educators of preschool institutions which teach Russian language to children. They must summarize and distribute the most progressive pedagogical method of teaching the Russian language in the national educational institutions, improve the staff of lecturers, widely attract professors to these studies, as well as teachers of higher educational institutions and other Russian language specialists, experienced school leaders, instructors and methodologists as well as senior teachers, inspectors and Russian language methodologists.

An important means of raising the effectiveness of studies is the differentiated set of student groups in the courses depending upon the actual level of their Russian language knowledge, education, and type of school in which the students work.

13. To improve the work of rayon and city methodological departments for ensuring a high level and the further improvement of work in the schools and rayon methodological Russian language teacher associations of the national schools, on studying and putting into practice the works of the school in the most advanced methods of the best Russian language teachers, and first of all, the experience of instructors-methodologists and senior teachers. To create under the methodological departments, a permanently operating seminar on the Russian language for teachers of elementary, grades 4-7, and 8-10 as well as kindergarten teachers.

14. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences must develop and realize measures for the further improvement of the system and forms of improving the qualifications of the Russian language teachers in the national schools, their certification and apprenticeship; on creating model teaching plans and programs on courses for improving the qualification and self-instruction of the teachers with consideration for their differentiation according to work seniority, type of school, level of education, as well as on creating aids for course participants and the organization of television and radio Russian language courses.

15. The USSR State Committee of the Council of Ministries on Professional and Technical Education together with the USSR Ministry of Education must develop and realize a future plan for improving the qualifications of Russian language teachers of secondary professional and technical educational institutions in institutes for improving teachers.

To organize under educational institutions of the professional and technical education of the union republics, permanently operating courses for studying the Russian language for teachers and experts of production teaching and educators as well as other workers in the system of professional and technical education.

In the Area of Preparing Textbooks and Instructional-Methodological Literature

1. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, ministries of education, ministries of higher and secondary specialized education of union republics, the USSR State Committee and state committees of the union republics on affairs of publications, polygraphy and book sales must take additional measures to improve the content, elevate the ideological-theoretical and scientific level of the entire educational, reference and methodological literature for teachers and Russian language instructors as well as participants and parents. To prepare and issue a series of stable textbooks, instructional aids, reference books, dictionaries and other literature in order to fully satisfy the needs for it by the general educational schools, professional and technical schools, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, as well as the adult population of union republics which studies the Russian language independently.

Stable textbooks and instructional aids should be created on the basis of scientifically based methodological concepts with attention given to the continuity, time periods and stages of instruction, and with consideration for the specifics of the native language and the national culture. One of the main functions of a stable textbook and instructional aid is to equip the students with the basics of the subject matter, and with the ability and habit of using the oral and written language.

In order to create more stable textbooks as well as elective courses in the Russian language and literature, it is necessary to attract the best authorities of scholars and Russian specialists and methodologists of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, republic academies of sciences and university and pedagogical institutes' departments, as well as the best teachers from the general educational schools and professional and technical school teachers.

By no later than 1980, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences must develop a scientifically based method for testing and evaluating school textbooks.

2. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher Education, the USSR State Committee of the Council of Ministers of Professional and Technical Education together with the USSR Goskomizdat and other interested organizations, must develop in 1979 concrete plans for creating and providing educational institutions with textbook sets including: the textbook, literature for the students, methodological aids for the teachers, printed visual aids and audio-visual resources. In 1980-1985 they must issue model textbooks for Russian language and literature for grades 4-10 (11), as well as readers for secondary general educational schools as possible surveys on the basis of which textbook sets in the national schools can be successfully created.

The Russkiy yazyk Izdatel'stvo of the USSR Goskomizdat in 1981-1985 must publish a Russian language dictionary, a brief conversational Russian language dictionary, a dictionary on the combination of words in the Russian language, a dictionary for the difficult items in the Russian language, and Russian-national and national-Russian conversation books.

3. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Goskomizdat must prepare and publish in 1981-1985 a subscription library of the Russian language and literature teacher in the national school in which urgent problems of modern Russian theology would be treated, as would the basis of Russian language teaching in the national school and the foundations for the methodology of teaching Russian literature in the national school.

4. Recommend to the educational organizations, those of the professional and technical education and higher schools, state committees on the affairs of publications, polygraphy and book business of the union republics, to include, as far as possible, into the future plans for publishing instructional literature, an issue of subscriptions for teachers and Russian

language instructors in national general educational schools, professional and technical educational institutions and tekhinums on the example of the RSFSR Ministry of Education and Goskomizdat, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education and Goskomizdat which issue such subscriptions for teachers in national schools in their own republics.

5. Local organizations of public education, school leaders, professional and technical educational institutions, higher educational institutions and methodological institutions together with trade union organizations and culture departments must give more attention to creating library holdings of instructional and methodological literature on the Russian language and its proper use.

It should be considered absolutely necessary to create in each school a library fund of scientific-pedagogical and methodological literature. Besides stable textbooks and instructional aids on the Russian language, this fund must also include the classics of Marxism-Leninism, CPSU documents and those of the Soviet state, the most important works of leading Soviet pedagogs, a set of educational programs, methodological aids, including aids for elective courses as well as program-methodological literature for extra-curricular and outside of school work, and series of subscription literature for the schools and teachers.

6. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Goskomizdat, the ministries of education and state committees on the affairs of publications, polygraphy and book business of union republics must develop and realize measures directed at improving the quality of polygraphic work, increase the titles and copies of books published in the "School Library" series in the Russian language and more fully supply the rural schools with these books.

The Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Writers' Union and writers' unions of union republics should be requested to study the question on creating artistic and scientific-popular Russian language books for extra--curricular reading for students of national schools.

7. The USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, academies of sciences of union republics, and scientific research institutes of schools (pedagogical) of union republics, must create in the near future a series of works on urgent problems of Russian language teaching in secondary educational institutions of union republics, on the role of the Russian language and literature in formulating a communist world outlook among the students. The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences must issue in the near future works on Russian language and literature teaching methodology in the national school as well as systematic studies on elementary Russian language teaching.

The task for scholars-philologists in preparing papers concerning urgent didactic and psychological problems of Russian language teaching should be considered most important.

8. Particular attention should be given to improving the quality of the publication of instructional literature in the Russian language for higher educational institutions. Textbooks and instructional aids on the Russian language and literature for students of the national divisions of universities and pedagogical institutes must promote the improvement of the students' oral and written language and their mastery of the fundamentals of professional skill.

In order to improve the publication of textbooks and instructional aids, the USSR Ministry of Higher Education and the USSR Ministry of Education must develop a list which provides the complete supply of instructional literature in Russian on all the subjects included in the teaching plans of the higher educational institutions.

9. The Vysshaya shkola Izdatel'stvo of the USSR Goskomizdat and the Prosveshcheniye Izdatel'stvo of the RSFSR Goskomizdat must create special instructional aids (guidance) for "Linguaphone Courses on the Russian Language and Literature" for students of secondary general educational schools, professional and technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions as well as students of higher educational institutions.

10. The Main Exhibition Committee of the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy should be asked to periodically organize exhibitions of textbooks, visual instructional aids, teaching materials, and modern technical equipment for Russian language teaching. Exhibitions and competitions among the best books and aids in Russian should regularly be conducted at displays of the achievements of the national economies of union and autonomous republics.

The ministries and branches which are responsible for preparing textbooks and instructional-methodological literature in the Russian language, must create the necessary conditions for authors and author collectives to develop additional steps to encourage the best author collectives.

In the Area of the Means for Mass Information

Measures should be taken for the further improvement in the role of the press, information agencies, television and radio as propaganda devices of the Russian language and important instruments of the Communist Party in educating the entire Soviet nation in the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, Soviet patriotism and friendship of the USSR peoples. To do this it is necessary:

1. To recommend to TASS, the Novosti press agency, newspaper editors, and television and radio to concentrate their attention on improving the ideological-political, scientific and aesthetic level of broadcasts and publications in the Russian language, to show more broadly the role of the Russian language as a consolidating force in the multi-national labor collectives, particularly at new project sites, and in forming new working

class forces. The significance of the Russian language as a means of communication between the people in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions, and in schools and the family should be clearly and thoroughly displayed.

To show more thoroughly the significance of the Russian language as a language of international interrelations of the USSR peoples.

In published materials, television and radio broadcasts in the Russian language, an important aspect of the content must be the propaganda of the Soviet way of life and such signs of the present which show the advantages of socialism in various aspects of labor and the soviet peoples' way of life, and which give rise to standards of mutual assistance and friendly competition in order to strengthen and develop our great motherland.

2. To concentrate the efforts of the press, television and radio on exposing the historical role of the Russian language and literature in to give the peoples of our country access to the achievements of Soviet and world culture and to modern works of advanced art.

To illuminate in a variety of ways the experience of extra-curricular and non-school work on the mastery of the Russian language by the young people, club work, and the activities of courses, clubs, and olympiads; meetings among students of various nationalities, Russian language days, and teachers conferences.

3. TASS, the Novisti press agency, newspaper and magazine editors, and television and radio must activate work on overcoming the monotony of the forms and styles of materials published in the Russian language, and more boldly use the active forms such as quizzes, homework, contests; constantly use the letters from readers, viewers and listeners. Attract the most authoritative and capable popularizers of the Russian language, artistic and literary experts, writers and journalists to participate in preparing publications.

To raise the requirements of authors, editors, correspondents, reviewers, and announcers to adhere to the standards of the Russian language, which is a colorful means for communist education and for forming a Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

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NEW PUBLICATION ON EDUCATION APPEARS

Moscow UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 2

[Article: "A New Publication"]

[Text] The first issue of the USSR Ministry of Education's BYULLETEN' NORMATIVNYKH AKTOV has been published. This monthly periodical was launched at the request of the union and autonomous republic ministries of education, the kray (oblast) departments of public education and other institutions and organizations in the educational system.

The bulletin will publish board decisions and orders and instructions issued by the USSR Ministry of Education to implement decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers; it will also publish other normative, instructional and methods documents regulating the activities of schools and public education agencies. The new publication will make it possible to efficiently get all the urgent documents regulating the activities of schools and other institutions and organizations within the USSR Ministry of Education's system to public education agencies.

The first issue of the bulletin carried the decree of the board of the USSR Ministry of Education, the secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee and the presidium of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences on "The Fourth National Workshop 'Studying the Life, Activities and Works of V. I. Lenin and the Documents of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in Secondary Schools.'" The workshop will be held 20-23 May 1980 in Kazan'. The following will participate in it: teachers from general education schools; officials from public education agencies; Komsomol and Pioneer officials; employees of refresher institutes, the union republics' scientific research institutes on schools and teaching methods and institutes of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical

Sciences; instructors from higher educational institutions; and employees of educational television and movies.

The bulletin contains the decree of the board of the USSR Ministry of Education on the work experience of Moscow's pedagogical collectives in expanding the initiative "A Higher Political Education for Each Teacher," and it also contains detailed information on this work.

Among the other materials published in the bulletin are: the decree of the board of the USSR Ministry of Education on implementing the recommendations of the National Workshop "Inculcating an Active Life Position: Practical Experience and Current Problems in Moral Development," which was held in April 1979 in Baku.

It contains the regulation on physical education for students in general education schools. The regulation was approved by the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Sports Committee.

The USSR Ministry of Education's 16 March 1979 letter of instructions "Improving the Organization of Homework Assignments for Students of General Education Schools" is very important. It would be adviseable for all teachers to get acquainted with the contents of this letter.

CSO: 1823
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MANPOWER: LABOR, EDUCATION, DEMOGRAPHY

RURAL SCHOOL IN TADZHIKISTAN

Dushanbe SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO TADZHIKISTANA in Russian No 11, Nov 79 pp 35-37

[Article by G. Kryukov, candidate of pedagogical sciences, outstanding worker of public education of the Tadzhik SSR]

[Text] The rural school educates and teaches children of agriculture and animal husbandry, inculcates a feeling of civilization and Soviet patriotism in them, participates in reconstructing the life of kolkhoz villages and helps Party organizations in their ideological life. The teacher collectives of the schools act as good teachers and advisers of cotton-growers, cattle-breeders and vine growers, being champions of culture and standard-bearers of everything new and progressive.

In the 1979/80 school year 2285 general educational schools, including 992 middle schools, are functioning in rural Tadzhikistan. Over 70 percent of the children of school age are learning in them. In the last 4 years the numbers of students in grades 1-11 have increased by 52,900. Much work has been done on the rational placement of the school network. The process of school consolidation continues. In 3 years 169 elementary and 36 8-year schools have been closed and 128 middle schools have been opened. Completely filled classes have increased. The number of 10th and 11th grade graduates increased from 34,787 in 1975 to 46,089 in 1978.

Schools, boarding schools for students, housing for teachers and annexes for existing rural school buildings are being constructed in Tadzhikistan.

The schools are being equipped with equipment and supplies, and new schoolrooms, workshops and sports complexes are being organized.

In the 1979/80 school year the schools had the following special schoolrooms (as percents of the total number of rural middle schools): physics -- 97.7, chemistry -- 94.8 and biology -- 75.5 percent. The following percentages of the schools have specialized workshops: metalworking -- 36.4, woodworking -- 75.1, combined wood- and metalworking -- 23.4 and sewing workshops -- 37.9 percent.

They have television sets in 97.7 percent of the rural schools, magnetic tape recorders in 87.4 percent. Over 75 percent of the schools have dining-rooms or cafeterias and 29.3 percent have physical culture rooms.

The material base of rural 8-year schools is being enlarged. More visual aids, school equipment and furniture, textbooks, educational aids and writing accessories have started to be directed to them.

More concern has begun to be manifested about the living conditions of the rural dwellers, improvement of their skills and the creation of the necessary conditions for their cultural growth.

In general educational rural schools much experience has been accumulated in the training and communistic upbringing of youth, on its preparation for active participation in socially useful labor in various sectors of the national economy.

About 50,000 9th and 10th grade students have learned motor-vehicle repair and work on tractors and other agricultural machines, and also the principles of agricultural engineering or livestock management. Motor-vehicle repair and agricultural machinery training shops have been created in 356 middle schools. Student production teams have already been functioning for many years in a number of rural middle schools.

When the work is properly organized and there is attention on the part of the farm managers, student production teams represent a good base for the occupational training of students in agricultural specialties, inculcate a communistic attitude toward labor in boys and girls and contribute to an elevation of the level of all educational and instructional work in the schools.

Former students of rural schools can be encountered today in all sections of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. They are actively participating in the socialist competition for successful fulfilment of plans and pledges to increase production and improve the quality of production of agriculture and livestock breeding. Many boys and girls are going to institutes and technical schools on passes from the farms and then return to their native places as specialists. Deserving of credit in all this are the teaching collectives, the daily labor of which is directed toward the formation in the schoolchildren of high ideological, business and moral qualities.

It should be noted, however, that there still are many shortcomings in the development of school affairs in the countryside. Some pupils still remain in a class for a second year, and the dropping out of pupils is allowed. Not all schools are adequately provided with equipment and technical means. In some regions there are shortages of teachers of the Russian language, mathematics and foreign languages.

Further improvement of the network of rural schools for their rational consolidation, the renovation of some school buildings with provision for transition to the special-purpose room system, the construction of new dormitories and housing for teachers, the organization of the feeding of schoolchildren and uninterrupted delivery of children to the schools, expansion of the network of pre-school institutions--all these problems must be solved in a single complex.

The successes of the schools are determined to a considerable degree by the composition of the teacher cadres and the level of their education, qualifications and skills. Those indicators are rising in the rural schools but they are still lower than in urban schools. On 1 October 1978 41,128 teachers were working in the countryside, only 27,139 of whom had higher education. Measures on the expansion and improvement of the preparation of teacher cadres have been developed and are being accomplished in Tadzhikistan. It also is necessary to assure better use of the present teaching staff, to give them more attention, intensify concern about them and support and reinforce their authority in every way. It is necessary to intensify educational work among teachers and the struggle to further elevate the cultural level of their labor and living standard and give them access to the movement of leading production collectives for communistic labor.

The agencies of public education are called upon to study profoundly and skilfully the state of the educational process in the schools, to achieve improvement of school education in the countryside, to elevate the role of the rayon councils in solving problems facing the school and to systematically discuss in their sessions questions about the education and upbringing of students and their preparation for labor. It is a very important task to reinforce collaboration of the school with kolkhozes, sovkhozes, production collectives of enterprises and construction sites, and improve in all possible ways the work of councils to assist the family and school.

The rural schools of the republic expect effective help from agricultural agencies in the countryside. This help can be expressed primarily in the additional allocation of land sections to schools for the organization of the work of student production teams and the attachment to schools of highly qualified agricultural specialists to teach the students agricultural practices and motor vehicle repairs. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes can help the rural school in the construction and repare of school buildings and dormitories and in the equipping of school laboratories and workshops.

Of great importance in the life of the school is the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On further improvement of ideological and political educational work." The relations of the family, school and society should be reinforced in all possible ways, and a system should be worked out for the immediate informing of teachers on the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy.

Agriculture is confidently and at accelerated rates going over to industrial practices. In connection with that the responsibility of workers of education in the countryside is growing. They must do everything necessary to have schoolchildren obtain profound and firm knowledge, enter into adult life with a solid preparation for labor and grow into creative people who love and understand the matters that form the essence of their labor activity.

RESULTS OF 1979 CENSUS IN GEORGIA, ARMENIA AND BELORUSSIA PUBLISHED

Georgian Census

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jan 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by the Georgian SSR Central Statistical Administration: "Population of the Georgian SSR: Results of the All-Union Census of the Population of 1979"]

[Text] In April 1979 the preliminary results of the All-Union Census of the Population, which was conducted by the organs of state statistics in January of this [sic] year, were published in the press. As of the present time, the processing of the first section of materials of the census, which describe the number and composition of the population in terms of sex, marital status, educational level, nationality and language and source of the means of livelihood and the number and size of families, has been completed.

The population of the Georgian SSR on 17 January 1979, according to data which has now been rendered with greater precision, was 5,015,000. In comparison with the previous census of 1970, it had increased by 329,000 people, or by 7 percent. The increase in population occurred at a stable rate—on the average of 0.78 annually.

The urban population of the Georgian SSR increased from 2,240,000 in 1970 to 2,600,000 in 1979 and made up 52 percent of the republic's population as opposed to 48 percent during the last census. The number of rural population decreased by 32,300 people as the consequence of the move by a portion of it to residence in cities and also as a result of the transformation of rural population points into urban ones. This objective process was caused by the development of industry and transport, by the large scale of construction work, by mechanization and by a rise in labor productivity in agriculture.

An uninterrupted growth in the educational level, culture and the training of specialists is an integral feature of the life of Soviet people. In the Georgian SSR, as well as in the USSR, compulsory universal secondary education of youth is now being carried out. The number of all persons having a higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education, according to the

1979 census, amounted to 2,896,000 people and had increased by 40 percent in comparison with 1970. A significant process has occurred in bringing the level of education of the urban and rural population closer together. Among the working population there were 828 people per thousand in 1970 in the city who had a higher and secondary education, and 596 such people in the village, while in 1979 922 out of every thousand working people in the city and 784 in the village had this educational background. The educational level of men and women is coming closer together, while it is practically the same among working men and women.

The Georgian SSR is a multi-national republic. More than 100 nations and peoples reside in the republic. During the census, those being interrogated themselves indicate what their nationality and language are. The data shows that 94.9 percent of the entire population of the republic consider the language of their nationality to be their native language, while 5.1 percent consider languages of other peoples of the USSR to be their native language. The Russian language is playing an important role in the process which is occurring of steadily bringing all Soviet peoples closer together and the strengthening of their fraternal friendship and cooperation. During the census of 1970 the Russian language was named as the second language which 1,005,600 people of various nationalities and peoples of the republic had mastered with proficiency. In 1979 their number had increased to 1,330,200 people.

The results of the census of 1979 contain data on the number and size of families. In all, there were 1,150,800 families counted, of which 21.1 percent consist of 2 people (according to the 1970 census, 20.4 percent), 19.9 percent consist of 3 people (in 1970 it was 19.8 percent), 25.0 percent consist of 4 people (in 1970 it was 24.1 percent) and 34.0 percent consist of 5 or more people (in 1970 it was 35.7 percent). The average size of a family (members of a family living together) for the republic as a whole amounted to 4.0 people (in 1970 it was 4.1 people), while among the urban population the average size was 3.9 and among the rural population, 4.2 people.

According to the data of the census of the population of 1979, there are 2,287,400 men and women who are married. In comparison with 1970, their number had grown by 180,000, or by 8.5 percent.

According to the results of the census, the number of individuals employed in social production amounted to 2,519,000 people, or 19 percent more than in 1970.

The processing of the materials of the All-Union Census of the Population is continuing.

Armenian Census

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by the Armenian SSR Central Statistical Administration: "On the

Number and Composition of the Population of the Armenian SSR According to Data of the All-Union Census of the Population of 17 January 1979: Report of the Central Statistical Administration of the Armenian SSR"]

[Text] In May of 1979 the Central Statistical Administration of the Armenian SSR published the preliminary results of the census of the population, which was conducted by the organs of state statistics, in the press. As of the present time, the processing of the first section of the materials of the census, which describe the number and composition of the population in terms of sex, marital status, educational level, nationality and language and source of means of livelihood and the number and size of families, has been completed.

The population of the Armenian SSR, according to data which has been rendered with greater precision, was 3,031,000 people on 17 January 1979. In comparison with the previous census of 1970, it had increased by 539,000 people, or by 22 percent. The increase occurred at a stable rate; calculated in average annual terms, it amounted to 2.3 percent. The urban population of the republic increased from 1,481,500 persons in 1970 to 1,992,500 persons in 1979 and made up 66 percent as opposed to 59 percent of the population for the last census.

The number of the rural populace increased by only 27,900; this was caused by the move of a portion of it to residence in cities and was also a result of the transformation of rural population points into urban ones. This objective process was brought about by a substantial growth in the republic's industrial production, by the large scale of construction work, by the development of transport, by mechanization and by a rise in labor productivity in agriculture.

An uninterrupted growth in the educational level, culture and training of specialists is an integral feature of the life of Soviet people. In the USSR, as well as in the Armenian SSR, the compulsory universal secondary education of youth is now being carried out. The number of persons with higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education, according to the census of 1979, amounted to 1,724,300 individuals and had increased in comparison with 1970 by 79.7 percent. Significant progress has occurred in bringing the level of the urban and rural population closer together. Among the working population, there were 780 persons per thousand in the city in 1970 who had a higher and secondary education, while there were 551 per thousand in the countryside. In 1979, there were 917 persons out of every thousand working people in the city who had a higher and secondary education, while there were 764 such persons per thousand in the countryside. The educational level of men and women is coming closer together.

Individuals of many nationalities and peoples dwell on the territory of the Armenian SSR. During the census, the nationality and language were recorded on the basis of the personal statements of those being interrogated. The nationality of children was recorded on the basis of the statement of their parents. During the period from 1970 to 1979, the number of nationalities residing in Armenia increased. According to the data from the census, 3,001,000 people, or 98.8 percent of the entire population of the republic, consider the language of their own nationality to be their native language and only 1.2 percent consider the languages of other nationalities to be their native language. There were 2,710,000 Armenian people who indicated that the Armenian language was their native tongue, or 99.4 percent, while 70,700 people of other nationalities named the Armenian language as a second language, which they had mastered with proficiency.

The Russian language is playing an important role in the process which is occurring of steadily bringing the Soviet peoples closer together and in the consolidation of their fraternal friendship and cooperation.

During the census of 1979, 963,800 people of a non-Russian nationality indicated the Russian language as a second language, which they have mastered with proficiency.

The results of the census of 1979 contain data on the number and size of families. In all, 609,000 families were counted, of which 12.2 percent consist of 2 people, 14.0 percent consist of 3 people, 23.1 percent consist of 4 people and 50.7 percent consist of 5 or more people. The average size of a family (members of a family living together) for the republic as a whole was 4.7 people (in 1970 it was 5.0 people), including: 4.5 people among the urban populace and 5.2 people among the rural populace.

According to data from the census of the population of 1979, 636,000 men and women were married. In comparison with 1970, their number had grown by 140,300 people, or by 28.3 percent.

According to the results of the census, the number of individuals employed in social production amounted to 1,440,800 people, or 47.5 percent, while it was 39.3 percent in 1970.

The processing of the materials of the All-Union Census of the Population of 1979 is continuing.

Belorussian Census

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 3

/Article by the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration: "Population of the Belorussian SSR: According to Data from the All-Union Census of the Population of 1979"/

/Text/ In April 1979 the preliminary results of the All-Union Census of the Population, which was conducted by the organs of state statistics in January of last year, were published in the press. As of the present time, the processing of the first section of materials of the census, which describe the number and composition of the population in terms of sex, marital status, educational level, nationality and language and source of means of livelihood, as well as the number and size of families, has been completed.

The population of the Belorussian SSR, in terms of data which has now been rendered with greater precision, amounted to 9,560,000 on 17 January 1979. In comparison with the previous census of 1970, it has increased by 558,000, or by 6 percent. The increase occurred at a stable rate—on an average of 0.7 percent annually.

The urban population of the Belorussian SSR increased from 3,907,000 in 1970 to 5,263,000 in 1979 and made up 55 percent of the population of the republic as opposed to 43 percent in the last census.

The number of the rural populace was reduced by 797,000 persons as a consequence of the move by a portion of it to residence in cities and also as a result of the transformation of rural population points into urban ones. This objective process was caused by the development of industry and transport, by the large scale of construction work, by mechanization and by a rise in labor productivity in agriculture.

Uninterrupted growth in the educational level, culture and training of specialists is an integral feature of the life of Soviet people. In Belorussia the number of all persons possessing a higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education, according to the census of 1979, amounted to 4,806,000 people and had increased by 49 percent in comparison with 1970. Significant progress has occurred in bringing the educational level of the urban and rural populace closer together. There were 786 persons per thousand among the working population in the city in 1970 who had a higher and secondary education, while there were 407 in the countryside. In 1979, 881 out of every thousand working people in the city and 585 people per thousand in the countryside had this educational background. The educational level of men and women is coming closer together, while that of working men and women is practically the same.

Nearly 100 nations and peoples reside in Belorussia. During the census, those who were interrogated themselves indicated what their nationality and language were. During the years from 1970 to 1978, the size of the population of the overwhelming majority of nationalities and peoples of the republic increased. The data shows that 79.9 percent of the entire population of the republic consider the language of their own nationality to be their native tongue, while 20.1 percent consider the languages of other nationalities to be their native tongue. The Russian language is playing an important role in the process which is occurring of steadily bringing all Soviet peoples closer together and in the strengthening of their fraternal friendship and cooperation. During the census of 1970 in the republic, the Russian language was named as a second language which 4,082,000 people of various nationalities of the republic had mastered with proficiency. In 1979 their number had increased to 5,094,000 people.

The results of the census of 1979 contain data on the number and size of families. In all, 2,500,000 families were counted, of which 32 percent consist of 2 people, 29 percent consist of 3 people, 25 percent consist of 4 people and 14 percent consist of 5 or more people. The average size of a family (members of the family living together) was 3.3 people, according to the 1979 census.

According to data from the census of the population of 1979, there were 4,628,400 men and women who were married. Their number had grown by 14.5 percent in comparison with 1970.

According to the results of the census, the number of individuals employed in social production amounted to 4,982,000 people, or 16 percent more than in 1970.

More detailed data from the processing of the first section of materials from the census will be published in a brochure prepared by the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration, which will appear in the near future.

The processing of materials from the All-Union Census of the Population is continuing.

8663
CSO: 1823

MANPOWER: LABOR, EDUCATION, DEMOGRAPHY

IMPROVEMENTS IN INCENTIVES TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 1, Jan 80 p 15

[Article by Doctor of Economics G. Sarkisyan: "The Economic Mechanism and the People's Well-Being"]

[Text] Developed socialism is characterized by the harmonious development of all spheres of social life and the economy's more intensive turn toward the growth of the people's well-being and a strengthening of its social orientation. At this stage the more complete unity of society's economic and social development is being achieved and there is increased significance in the social factors of the growth of social productivity. This is explained by the objective need for an increase in the role of management and of the entire economic mechanism in the accomplishment not only of production and scientific-technical but also social tasks, which is provided for in party and government decisions. Back in the first years of Soviet power, V. I. Lenin wrote: "...We have now acquired the historically quite rare opportunity to determine the lengths of time necessary to effect fundamental social changes and we can see clearly now what can be done in 5 years and for what far longer periods are needed" (vol 45, p 385).

The Growing Role of Social Aspects

The real economic prerequisites are being created at the stage of developed socialism for the accomplishment of the large-scale tasks of an upsurge in prosperity, and public expenditure for this purpose is increasing. National income per capita increased 37.4 percent and average real income increased 40.5 percent in 1979 compared with 1970. Whereas in the period 1961-1965 for every 10-percent increase in the national income there was an increase of 8.6 in the population's real income, in 1966-1970 the increase was 9.7 percent, in 1971-1975 it was 10.7 percent and in 1976-1979 it was 10.9 percent.

The further growth in the people's well-being is increasingly being determined by an upsurge in production efficiency and work quality and primarily by the increased efficiency of new equipment and capital investments.

"...To consistently increase the people's well-being," L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, "it is essential to pursue the party's policy of an increase in efficiency and quality twice and three times as energetically. There is no alternative to this policy, and it must be pursued constantly in the 11th Five-Year Plan."

The policy of efficiency and quality requires an intensification of the management system's orientation toward an improvement in final national economic results. The economic mechanism is being consistently targeted on this basis toward the fuller satisfaction of growing social requirements and the plan-based accomplishment of the tasks of social development and an upsurge in prosperity. The role of social use value is increasing in the economic mechanism, and management and planning have been orientated still more toward the satisfaction of concrete public and personal requirements on the basis of the balanced development of production and an improvement in the quality of products and their assortment. The unity of economic and social planning is strengthening, and the role of the social aspects of economic planning is growing. The significance of the social criteria of a growth in production efficiency, scientific-technical progress and work quality is increasing considerably in management and planning.

For the purpose of an improvement in controlling the efficiency of social production and increasing its influence on people's well-being the indicators of labor productivity, the quality of products and their nomenclature and of a reduction in the proportion of manual labor have been put forward as being among the basic indicators both in planning and in the system of stimulation. A closer link is being established between the indicators of production efficiency and an increase in the working people's income at all levels of management. The net product will be the basic, common gage of the working people's real contribution to the business of an upsurge in prosperity.

Management of the intersectorial complexes, on which the transformation of labor and an improvement in the population's provision with food and housing conditions directly depend, is of particular importance for an upsurge in the people's well-being. The main thing here is to insure that all tiers of management of the complex and its organizational structure, planning and stimulation be subordinated to the final goal of a growth in prosperity. Thus the mechanism of the management of a unified production complex must, as noted as the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, insure the product's continuous and swift passage--from production to the sales counters --and the system of planned indicators and material incentive must insure the interest of the workers of each tier in bringing as large a quantity of high-quality products to the customer as possible.

An improvement in the economic mechanism is also aimed at insuring the fuller satisfaction of effective demand both as a whole and also in relation to specific goods and services. Insofar as the value indicators, primarily normative net and sold output, can now only be changed in line with an an increase in physical-material resources, conditions are being created for the more balanced growth of the working people's cash income and commodity resources. At the same time there is a broadening of the customers' rights and an increase in their influence on the formation of production plans and the evaluation of their fulfillment, and the forms of their relations withthe producers are being perfected.

That Which Is New in Social Planning

In the system of the economic mechanism under socialism a most important place is occupied by the management and planning of social development and an upsurge in the people's living standard. These questions acquired particular urgency in connection with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, which views society's social basis and social development together and in unity with the political and economic systems and terms the national economic plans of economic and social development.

The advantages of the new social system in the accomplishment of the tasks of prosperity are revealed increasingly fully at the stage of developed socialism. The conditions for the comprehensive development of the personality are being created on a planned basis. Proceeding from this, there is an intensification of the comprehensive approach to the solution of problems of social development at all levels of management and an increase in the role of the state and, primarily, the five-year plan. Plans of social development as an integral part of the state plans will now be formulated at all levels of management.

The solution of these problems requires that the plans reflect all the most important spheres of social development and the increased living standard. For this it is essential primarily to formulate and introduce in planning practice a system of indicators and measures providing for a comprehensive improvement in the socialist way of life and primarily of labor as the basis thereof and the fuller and more concerted satisfaction of people's physical, spiritual and social requirements.

There is increased significance in a differentiated approach to planning the living standard with regard for the specific features of the interests and requirements of social groups of the population and the tendencies of a diminution in class distinctions between people.

The role of the program-goal method and of the elaboration and implementation of specific-target comprehensive programs as an inalienable part of the state forward plans of economic and social development is increasing in the management of social development and an increase in the people's well-being. It is obvious that each planned specific-target program should provide for the comprehensive solution of economic, scientific-technical and social problems. Together with this there should be the increasingly extensive elaboration of special programs for the most urgent social problems.

The role of the normative method is increased in the planning of social development and the growth of prosperity. Together with the norms which are established centrally and which are of all-union significance (length of the work day and week and leave and the norms of housing, work conditions and of the wage rates and salary schedules of workers and employees) norms of the wage fund and the economic incentive and social-cultural measures and housing funds and limits on the number of workers and employees which will be determined for associations and enterprises in the five-year plan and differentiated by year will be extensively introduced in planning practice. There will be an increase in the collectives' financial encouragement for an improvement in the indicators compared with the planned norms. The unconditional fulfillment of the planned targets of an increase in commodity resources, which determine the possibilities of the material guarantee of the working people's living standard and with regard to which the norms are established, is particularly important under the conditions of the extensive applications in planning of norms of the rise in the working people's monetary income.

The tasks of social management broken down by area are growing increasingly complex with the increase in the dimensions of the economy and the creation of new large-scale economic regions. While insuring the implementation of a unified policy in the sphere of labor and its remuneration, prices, social security and housing and social-cultural policy on a countrywide scale it is at the same time a question of increasing the role of territorial planning in the comprehensive solution of questions of social development and a rise in the living standard of the population in each republic, kray, oblast, rayon and city.

An improvement in the planning of social development and an upsurge in prosperity signifies the further democratization of management, an increase in the working people's real participation therein and an extension of the labor collectives' rights. An improvement in the practice of the elaboration of enterprise and association counterplans, which will be an organic component of the plans of economic and social development, is connected with this. It is currently important in the labor collectives' formulation of counterplans to increase the attention paid to finding additional opportunities for the solution of social questions of the work and social life of the workers and their families and a rise in the working people's material and cultural level. There is an increase in the role of the labor collectives and an extension of their rights in the strengthing of labor disciplines and the encouragement of highly productive and conscientious labor.

Prosperity and Labor Incentives

A cardinal direction of an improvement in the economic mechanism is an increase in the stimulating role of a rise in the working people's living standard and its reverse influence on an increase in the growth of social production and labor efficiency. It is being achieved through the establishment of a closer and more direct connection between an upsurge in the working people's well-being and the final results of labor and an increase in its productivity. The increase in the stimulating significance of a rise in the living standard is combined with a strengthening of labor discipline and an increase in responsibility, for which a broad-ranging complex of measures of moral and material influence is being employed. The system of stimulation here will be most effective only on condition of the full satisfaction of effective demand not only in volume but also in structure.

A most important role in the system of stimulating the living standard belongs to distribution according to labor and, primarily, the wage. We would note that until recently the main attention in the sphere of stimulating individual labor results was paid to improving the wage-rate system, and of stimulating collective labor results mainly to the use of the economic incentive and social-cultural measures and housing funds. But the wage fund was planned chiefly in accordance with the level that had been achieved. Despite all its significance, the increase in the wage rates and salary schedules of the workers and employees predominantly form the state budget has had an insufficient stimulating effect on production efficiency and work quality. Yet the wage fund constitutes over nine-tenths of the total fund for the remuneration of workers and employees in the national economy, and the efficiency of the management of wages and the entire system of economic incentives as a whole depends on the perfection of its planning and use.

The task has been put forward at the present stage of a comprehensive improvement in the management of remuneration and particularly in the planning of a wage fund linked with final results. In the organization of wages paramount significance is attached to the extensive application of the most progressive forms of the financial stimulation of high final results, primarily to the brigade form in industry and other sectors of the national economy. There is an increase in the flexibility of the wage-rate system, an important element of which are the additional payments guaranteed by enterprise income. Bonuses' dependence on an improvement in qualitative indicators and the fulfillment of obligations concerning product supplies is increased. In sum there is a closer connection between the entire wage and the final results of collective and individual labor.

A particular place is assigned the transition to the normative planning of the wage fund, the material incentive fund and the social-cultural measures and housing fund. Its purpose is to make the amount of resources put at the disposal of the associations and enterprises for remuneration directly dependent on the final results of their activity. It is established that the norms of the wage fund must ensue from technically substantiated labor norms and provide for the preferential growth of labor productivity compared with wages and that the norms of the formation of the material incentive fund must envisage the direct dependence of the amount thereof on labor productivity growth, an improvement in product quality and the fulfillment of contracts for supplies of products to the customers.

The fullest use of the possibilities of the economy of developed socialism in the interests of people's well-being and a rise in the level of social management and planning is an indispensable condition of our society's development on the path toward communism.

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CSO: 1823

AEROFLOT FLIGHT SCHEDULE FOR PULKOVO AND RZHEVKA AIRPORTS

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 4

/Flight schedule: "Aeroflot Traffic From 1 Jan 80 from the Pulkovo and Rzhevka Airports"/

/Text/ Advance booking of flight tickets begins 15 days before departure. Reserved seats for flights with transfers in Moscow--14 days before departure, and through another city--15 days before take-off. Orders for flight tickets including delivery to home and work are accepted 15 days beforehand by telephone: 225-29-29. Orders are taken daily from 0800--2000 hours; on Sundays--from 0800-1800 hours. Return tickets are sold 2 months in advance and sales stop 16 days before the return flight departs from the airport.

Aeroflot Booking Offices: Vasil'yevskiy Rayon--V. O., 8-aya Liniya, 53;
Vyborgskiy Rayon--Pr. Karl Marx, 74;
Dzerzhinskiy Rayon--Konyushennaya Pl., 1;
Kalininskiy Rayon--Aprel'skaya Ul., 5; Kondrat'yevskiy Pr., 33;

At the Finland Station:
Kirovskiy Rayon--Bul'var Novatorov, 28;
Kuybyshevskiy Rayon--Nevskiy Pr., 7/9 (Central Agency for Air Service), Nab. Kanala Griboyedova, 24;
Leninskiy Rayon--Sovetskaya Hotel
Moscow Rayon--Mir Hotel, Moscovskaya Metro Station, Zastavskaya Ul., 28;
Nevskiy Rayon--Ivanovskaya Ul., 7;
Petrogradskiy Rayon--Ul. Skorokhodova, 1, Ul. Bol'shaya Zelenina, 17;
Smol'ninskiy Rayon--Ul. Vosstaniya, 23;
Frunzenskiy Rayon--Pr. Slavy, 43/49;
Voinskaya Booking Office--Kirpichniy Per., 3. Booking offices also operate at the Pulkovo and Rzhevka airports

Detailed information concerning flights can be received at these telephone numbers: 210-00-77, 215-00-18

Airport of Destination	From Leningrad			Airport of Depart	Ticket Cost	Type of Plane	Arrival Time	To Leningrad		
	Flight No	Depart Time	Days of Week					Flight No	Arrival Time	Days of Week
Alma-Ata	4258	22-00	3,5,7	Pulkovo	72	IL-62	02-55	4257	22-00	3,5,7
Aktyubinsk	4348	12-55	2,6	Pulkovo	44	IL-18	16-55	4347	12-00	2,6
Arkhangel'sk	r-105	09-35	1,3,5,7	Rzhevka	20	YaK-40	12-35	r-106	16-10	1,3,5,7
Arkhangel'sk	8946	09-55	daily	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	11-25	8945	08-55	daily
Arkhangel'sk	8307	11-25	daily	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	12-55	8308	15-20	daily
Arkhangel'sk	8948	11-50	daily	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	13-20	8947	11-00	daily
Arkhangel'sk	8950	14-35	daily	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	16-05	8949	13-45	daily
Arkhangel'sk	8938	15-35	2,4,6	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	17-05	8937	09-20	2,4,6
Arkhangel'sk til 28/II	8427	16-20	1,3,5	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	17-50	8428	20-05	1,3,5
Arkhangel'sk from 1/III	8427	16-20	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	17-50	8428	20-05	1,3,5,7
Arkhangel'sk	8952	10-40	daily	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	18-10	8951	15-50	daily
Arkhangel'sk	8954	20-25	daily	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	21-55	8958	19-30	daily
Ashkhabad	5248	14-55	2,4,6	Pulkovo	66	IL-18	24-00	5247	14-00	2,4,6
Ashkhabad	5252	16-15	3,7	Pulkovo	66	IL-18	00-30	5251	15-15	3,7
Astrakhan'	8543	15-55	4,5,7	Pulkovo	40	TU-134	19-10	8544	23-35	4,5,7
Baku til 20/IV	6710	17-35	1,3,4,5,6,7	Pulkovo	52	TU-154	21-25	6709	16-10	1,3,4,5,6,7
Baku from 21/IV	6710	17-35	daily	Pulkovo	52	TU-154	21-25	6709	16-10	daily
Barnaul	8589	08-40	1,3	Pulkovo	66	TU-154	09-35	8490	10-05	2,4
Batumi	7084	01-35	1,2,4,6	Pulkovo	47	TU-134	06-50	7033	20-55	1,3,5,7
Bratsk	8503	12-10	1,2,4,6	Pulkovo	83	TU-154	19-30	8504	20-10	2,3,5,7
Bratsk	8483	12-35	3,5,7	Pulkovo	83	TU-154	20-05	8484	17-15	1,4,6
Bryansk	f-354	11-05	1,5	Rzhevka	22	YaK-40	13-30	f-353	10-15	1,5
Volgograd	8547	07-45	daily	Pulkovo	34	TU-134	10-15	8548	13-50	daily
Volgograd	8549	15-20	daily	Pulkovo	34	TU-134	17-50	8550	21-30	daily
Vorkuta	8866	15-30	3,7	Pulkovo	43	TU-134	19-40	8865	14-25	3,7
Vologda	r-611	11-25	daily	Rzhevka	17	YaK-40	12-55	r-612	10-20	daily
Vologda	shch-192	15-30	1,2,4,6	Rzhevka	17	YaK-40	17-10	shch-191	14-25	1,2,4,6
Vologda	r-613	18-55	daily	Rzhevka	17	YaK-40	20-25	r-614	18-00	daily
Vologda				Rzhevka	17	YaK-40		8274	18-40	3,5,7

Airport of Destination	From Leningrad			Airport of Depart	Ticket Cost	Type of Plane	Arrival Time	To Leningrad		
	Flight No	Depart Time	Days of Week					Flight No	Arrival Time	Days of Week
Voroshilovgrad	7522	22-35	daily	Pulkovo	33	TU-134	01-00	7521	21-35	daily
Voronezh	2604	12-10	daily	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	14-05	2603	11-15	daily
Voronezh	2524	19-15	2,4,6	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	21-10	2523	12-10	2,4,6
Velikiye Luki	r-43	11-05	1,3,5,6,7	Pulkovo	14	AN-24	12-30	r-44	20-05	1,3,5,6,7
Ventspils	L-86	12-05	1,5	Rzhevka	19	YaK-40	13-55	L-85	16-50	1,5
Vil'nyus	8044	09-25	1,5	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	10-50	9043	08-30	1,5
Vil'nyus	8056	15-00	2,6	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	16-25	8055	08-30	2,6
Vil'nyus	8046	20-40	daily	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	22-05	8045	19-30	daily
Vinnitsa	7612	13-50	1,3	Pulkovo	30	TU-134	16-10	7611	19-55	1,3
Vladivostok	8489	03-40	1,3	Pulkovo	140	TU-154	17-35	8490	10-05	2,4
Vladivostok	8481	03-45	2,5	Pulkovo	140	TU-154	17-45	8482	10-00	3,6
Vladivostok	8483	12-35	3,5,7	Pulkovo	140	TU-154	01-40	8484	17-15	1,4,6
Vladivostok	8491	03-45	4,6,7	Pulkovo	140	TU-154	07-45	8492	10-25	1,5,7
Gor'kiy from 25/II	3574	07-50	1,2,4,6	Pulkovo	25	TU-154	09-40	3573	06-20	1,2,4,6
Gor'kiy	5714	17-15	1,3,4,5,7	Pulkovo	25	TU-134	19-10	5713	10-40	1,3,4,5,7
Gor'kiy til 24/II	3574	19-35	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	25	TU-154	21-25	3573	17-55	1,3,5,7
Groznyy til 24/IV	6510	14-05	1,3,4,5,7	Pulkovo	46	TU-134	19-20	6509	13-05	1,3,4,5,7
Groznyy from 25/IV	6510	14-05	daily	Pulkovo	46	TU-134	19-20	6509	13-05	daily
Dnepropetrovsk	8631	17-15	3,5,7	Pulkovo	33	TU-154	19-35	3632	23-00	3,5,7
Donetsk	8627	17-25	1,3,4,5	Pulkovo	34	TU-154	19-50	8628	23-15	1,3,4,5
Dushanbe	4898	12-15	3,5	Pulkovo	72	TU-154	19-10	4897	00-30	3,5
Yerevan til 29/II	7216	11-55	1,3,4,5,7	Pulkovo	52	TU-154	15-35	7215	10-35	1,3,4,5,7
Yerevan from 1/III	7216	11-55	exc. 6	Pulkovo	52	TU-154	15-35	7215	10-35	exc. 6
Zaporozh'ye	8625	07-55	3,5,7	Pulkovo	34	TU-134	10-20	8626	13-45	3,5,7
Ivanovo	5806	14-45	daily	Rzhevka	20	AN-24	16-55	5805	14-00	daily
Ivanovo	5804	18-35	1,3,5,7	Rzhevka	20	AN-24	20-45	5803	17-50	1,3,5,7
Iv. Frankovsk	8637	15-55	daily	Pulkovo	30	AN-24	20-55	8638	11-40	daily

Airport of Destination	From Leningrad Flight No	 Depart Time	 Days of Week	Airport of Depart	Ticket Cost	Type of Plane	Arrival Time	To Leningrad Flight No	 Arrival Time	 Days of Week
Izhevsk	8519	08-30	exc. 1,6,	Pulkovo	32	TU-134	10-40	8520	14-05	exc. 1,6
Izhevsk	3200	14-25	2,3,4,6,7	Pulkovo	32	TU-134	16-35	3199	13-20	2,3,4,6,7
Irkutsk	3740	19-10	daily	Pulkovo	89	TU-154	02-45	3739	17-50	daily
Kazan'	4898	12-25	3,5	Pulkovo	30	TU-154	14-40	4897	00-30	3,5
Kazan'	5530	19-30	daily	Pulkovo	30	TU-134	21-45	5529	18-35	daily
Kaliningrad	8665	07-55	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	24	TU-134	00-45	8666	12-30	1,3,5,7
Kaliningrad	8937	10-10	2,4,6	Pulkovo	24	TU-134	12-00	8938	14-45	2,4,6
Kaliningrad	8753	13-15	2,4,6	Pulkovo	24	TU-134	15-05	8754	17-45	2,4,6
Kaliningrad	8667	14-15	2,3,5	Pulkovo	24	TU-134	16-05	8668	18-50	2,3,5
Karaganda	4346	12-55	3,7	Pulkovo	62	IL-18	20-25	4345	12-00	3,7
Karaganda	4348	12-55	2,6	Pulkovo	62	IL-18	20-30	4347	12-00	2,6
Kaluga	f-1726	13-40	1,3,5,7	Rzhevka	20	AN-24	16-00	f-1725	12-40	1,3,5,7
Kaunas	ch-62	10-45	1,3,5	Rzhevka	20	YaK-40	13-00	ch-61	10-05	1,3,5
Kemerovo	8481	03-45	2,5	Pulkovo	66	TU-154	00-40	8482	10-00	3,6
Kiev	7084	01-35	1,2,4,6	Pulkovo	27	TU-134	03-45	7083	20-55	1,3,5,7
Kiev	7030	03-00	2,4,5,7	Pulkovo	27	TU-134	05-10	7029	21-20	1,3,4,6
Kiev	8641	11-50	daily	Pulkovo	27	TU-154	13-55	8642	16-50	daily
Kiev	8751	19-15	2,4,6	Pulkovo	27	TU-154	21-20	8752	00-15	3,5,7
Kiev	8643	20-25	daily	Pulkovo	27	TU-154	22-30	8644	19-25	daily
Kirov	8529	06-50	1,3,5	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	08-40	8530	11-35	1,3,5
Kirov	8273	11-15	3,5,7	Rzhevka	26	YaK-40	14-00	8274	18-40	3,5,7
Kirov	shch-192	15-30	1,2,4,6	Rzhevka	26	YaK-40	19-05	shch-191	14-25	1,2,4,6
Kirovograd	7562	16-55	daily	Rzhevka	31	YaK-40	21-55	7561	16-15	daily
Kirovsk	r-31	07-25	daily	Pulkovo	24	AN-24	10-15	r-32	13-40	daily
Kirovsk	r-37	12-20	daily	Pulkovo	24	AN-24	15-15	r-38	15-05	daily
Kirovsk	r-33	14-25	daily	Pulkovo	24	AN-24	17-15	r-34	20-40	daily
Kishinev	7720	18-15	1,3,4,5,7	Pulkovo	34	TU-134	20-50	7719	11-30	1,3,4,5,7
Kishinev	7632	18-55	daily	Pulkovo	34	TU-134	21-30	7631	17-55	daily
Kokchetav	8715	19-50	2,4,6	Pulkovo	50	TU-134	00-50	8716	12-55	3,5,7
Kotlas	A-816	18-05	daily	Rzhevka	25	YaK-40	20-20	A-815	17-25	daily
Kotlas	A-818	11-40	3,5,7	Rzhevka	25	YaK-40	17-55	A-817	11-00	3,5,7
Krasnovodsk	5248	14-55	2,4,6	Pulkovo	56	IL-18	22-00	5247	14-00	2,4,6

Airport of Destination	From Leningrad: Flight No	Depart Time	Days of Week	Airport of Depart	Ticket Cost	Type of Plane	Arrival Time	To Leningrad: Flight No	Arrival Time	Days of Week
Krasnodar	8571	07-10	1,4,6	Pulkovo	38	TU-134	10-15	8572	14-30	1,4,6
Krasnodar	8569	14-05	daily	Pulkovo	38	TU-134	17-10	8570	21-15	daily
Krasnoyarsk from 25/II	3574	07-50	1,2,4,6	Pulkovo	74	TU-154	15-05	3573	06-20	1,2,4,6
Krasnoyarsk til 24/II	3574	19-35	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	74	TU-154	02-55	3573	17-55	1,3,5,7
Krivoy Rog	7614	13-50	5,7	Pulkovo	34	TU-134	16-25	7613	19-55	5,7
Kuybyshev	5418	10-55	daily	Pulkovo	34	TU-154	13-10	5417	09-45	daily
Kustanay	8713	19-50	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	45	TU-134	00-35	8714	12-55	1,2,4,6
Kutaisi	7030	03-00	2,4,5,7	Pulkovo	46	TU-134	08-10	7029	21-20	1,3,4,6
	(On the 28th of each month, the landing is in Tbilisi instead of Kutaisi)									
Liyepaya	L-126	14-00	daily	Rzhevka	19	AN-24	17-15			
Lipetsk	f-1272	13-05	1,3,5,7	Rzhevka	25	YaK-40	15-55	f-1271	11-50	1,3,5,7
L'vov	8677	13-35	daily	Pulkovo	28	TU-134	15-50	8678	18-55	daily
L'vov	8679	21-05	daily	Pulkovo	28	TU-134	23-20	8680	02-25	daily
Magnitogorsk	4346	12-55	3,7	Pulkovo	42	IL-18	16-30	4345	12-00	3,7
Min. Vody	8559	08-10	daily	Pulkovo	41	TU-154	11-05	8560	15-05	daily
Min. Vody	8557	17-50	2,3,7	Pulkovo	41	TU-154	20-45	8558	00-45	1,3,4
Minsk	7396	09-40	3,5,7	Rzhevka	19	YaK-40	12-10	7395	15-10	2,4,6
Minsk	7842	09-55	daily	Pulkovo	19	TU-134	11-30	7841	09-05	daily
Minsk	7410	13-25	daily	Rzhevka	19	AN-24	16-00	7409	12-55	daily
Minsk	7562	16-55	daily	Rzhevka	19	YaK-40	19-25	7561	16-15	daily
Minsk	7846	20-00	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	19	TU-134	21-35	7845	19-10	1,3,5,7
Minsk	7854	22-00	daily	Pulkovo	19	TU-134	23-35	7853	15-15	daily
Moscow (Sheremet'yevo)	2444	04-45	daily	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	06-05	2443	11-55	daily
"	2414	06-50	7	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	08-10	2413	10-35	7
"	2446	07-40	1,5,6	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	09-00	2445	16-25	1,5,6
"	2418	10-25	2,4,5,6,7	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	11-45	2417	14-15	2,4,5,6,7
"	2416	12-15	daily	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	13-35	2415	16-05	daily
"	2420	14-10	daily	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	15-30	2419	17-55	daily

Airport of Destination	From Leningrad			Airport of Depart	Ticket Cost	Type of Plane	Arrival Time	To Leningrad		
	Flight No	Depart Time	Days of Week					Flight No	Arrival Time	Days of Week
Moscow (Sheremet'yevo)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pulkovo	[illegible]	TU-134	17-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	2434	16-45	daily	Pulkovo	20	TU-134	18-05	2435	20-25	daily
"	2422	18-50	1,5,7	Pulkovo	16	TU-134	20-10	2427	22-30	daily
"	2402	19-10	7	Pulkovo	18	TU-154	20-35	2401	13-25	7
"	2410	17-15	exc. 7	Pulkovo	19	TU-134	18-43	2409	20-20	exc. 1
"	2430	20-30	1,2,3,4,6	Pulkovo	18	TU-134	21-55	2429	00-30	2,3,4,5,7
Murmansk	8752	01-15	3,5,7	Pulkovo	40	TU-154	03-10	8751	16-15	2,4,6
"	8697	03-45	daily	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	05-55	8698	12-10	daily
"	8699	06-50	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	26	TU-154	08-45	8700	18-15	1,3,5,7
"	8701	06-50	2,4,6	Pulkovo	26	TU-154	08-45	8702	06-10	3,5,7
"	8691	07-35	2,4,6	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	09-35	8692	23-30	2,4,6
"	8703	08-20	2,4,6	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	10-15	8704	02-05	3,5,7
"	8055	09-25	2,6	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	11-25	8056	14-10	2,6
"	5713	11-35	1,3,4,5,7	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	13-35	5714	16-20	1,3,4,5,7
"	7719	12-35	1,3,4,5,7	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	14-35	7720	17-25	1,3,4,5,7
"	2523	13-15	2,4,6	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	15-15	2524	18-20	2,4,6
"	8687	15-45	daily	Pulkovo	26	TU-154	17-40	8688	03-20	daily
"	7853	16-15	daily	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	18-15	7854	21-05	daily
"	8754	18-45	2,4,6	Pulkovo	26	TU-134	20-45	8753	12-30	2,4,6
"	8748	21-15	2,4,6	Pulkovo	26	TU-154	23-10	8747	13-15	2,4,6
Nab. Chelny	8517	14-25	3,5,7	Pulkovo	35	TU-134	16-50	8518	20-25	3,5,7
Nikolayev	8621	16-50	exc. 4	Pulkovo	33	TU-134	19-25	8622	22-50	exc. 4
Novgorod	r-106	16-40	1,3,5,7	Rzhevka	7	YaK-40	17-35	r-105	09-05	1,3,5,7
Novosibirsk	3338	21-45	daily	Pulkovo	62	TU-154	01-55	3337	20-20	daily
Odessa	8657	06-20	1,2,3,4,7	Pulkovo	34	TU-154	08-55	8658	12-20	1,2,3,4,7
Odessa	8747	14-15	2,4,6	Pulkovo	34	TU-154	16-50	8748	20-15	2,4,6
Odessa	8659	17-45	5,6	Pulkovo	34	TU-154	20-20	8660	23-45	5,6
Orenburg	8539	21-15	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	40	TU-134	00-10	8540	11-30	1,2,4,6
Orenburg	8513	23-20	1,3,4,6,7	Pulkovo	40	TU-134	02-15	8514	06-30	1,2,4,5,7
Omsk	8503	12-10	1,2,4,6	Pulkovo	52	TU-154	15-50	8504	20-10	2,3,5,7
Omsk	4714	22-45	1,3,5	Pulkovo	52	TU-154	02-25	4713	21-40	1,3,5
Palanga till 29/II	8112	10-15	1,2,4,5,6	Pulkovo	19	TU-134	11-45	8111	09-15	1,2,4,5,6

Airport of Destination	From Leningrad			Airport of Depart	Ticket Cost	Type of Plane	Arrival Time	To Leningrad		
	Flight No	Depart Time	Days of Week					Flight No	Arrival Time	Days of Week
Palanga from 1/III	8112	10-15	exc. 7	Pulkovo	19	TU-134	11-45	8111	09-15	exc. 7
Perm'	3102	09-55	1,2,4,5,6	Pulkovo	33	TU-154	12-05	3101	16-10	1,2,4,5,6
Petrozavodsk	r-41	07-00	daily	Pulkovo	12	AN-24	08-20	r-42	10-10	daily
Petrozavodsk	r-105	09-35	1,3,5,7	Rzhevka	12	YaK-40	10-45	r-106	16-10	1,3,5,7
P. Kamchatskiy	8503	12-10	1,2,4,6	Pulkovo	184	TU-154	02-50	8504	20-10	2,3,5,7
P. Kazakhskiy	8489	03-40	1,3	Pulkovo	47	TU-154	06-50	8490	10-05	2,4
Pskov	8637	15-55	daily	Pulkovo	11	AN-24	17-15	8638	11-40	daily
Pskov	r-28	21-55	3,7	Pulkovo	11	AN-24	23-10	r-27	20-00	3,7
Pskov	r-26	20-15	2,5	Pulkovo	11	AN-24	21-30	r-25	20-00	2,5
Pskov	r-24	15-55	2,4,6	Pulkovo	11	AN-24	17-00	r-23	11-40	3,5,7
Riga	L-124	10-30	daily	Rzhevka	16	AN-24	12-15	L-123	09-50	daily
Riga	L-126	14-00	daily	Rzhevka	16	AN-24	15-45	L-125	13-20	daily
Riga	8308	16-00	daily	Pulkovo	16	TU-134	17-10	8307	10-40	daily
Riga	L-34	17-20	1,5	Rzhevka	16	YaK-40	18-55	L-33	11-30	1,5
Riga	L-122	19-05	daily	Rzhevka	16	AN-24	20-50	L-121	18-25	daily
Riga	8274	19-15	3,5,7	Rzhevka	16	YaK-40	20-50	8273	10-35	3,5,7
Rostov-na-Dony til 31/III	6110	12-20	2,3,4,6,7	Pulkovo	34	TU-154	14-50	6109	11-20	2,3,4,6,7
Rostov-na-Dony from 1/IV	6110	12-20	1,2,3,4,6,7	Pulkovo	34	TU-154	14-50	6109	11-20	1,2,3,4,6,7
Rostov-na-Dony til 24/IV	6510	14-05	1,3,4,5,7	Pulkovo	34	TU-134	16-40	6509	13-05	1,3,4,5,7
Rostov-na-Dony from 25/IV	6510	14-05	daily	Pulkovo	34	TU-134	16-40	6509	13-05	daily
Samarkand	8539	21-15	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	68	TU-134	03-35	8540	11-30	1,2,4,6
Saratov	5806	14-45	daily	Rzhevka	31	AN-24	21-10	5805	14-00	daily
Saratov	5004	18-35	1,3,5,7	Rzhevka	31	AN-24	23-45	5803	17-50	1,3,5,7
Saransk	5806	14-45	daily	Rzhevka	28	AN-24	19-20	5805	14-00	daily
Sverdlovsk	2944	12-40	2,4,5,6,7	Pulkovo	38	TU-154	15-15	2943	11-20	2,4,5,6,7
Sverdlovsk	2946	17-30	1,2,4,5,6	Pulkovo	38	TU-154	20-05	2945	08-30	1,2,4,5,6
Sverdlovsk	3740	19-10	daily	Pulkovo	38	TU-154	21-45	3740	17-50	daily

Airport of Destination	From Leningrad Flight No	From Leningrad Depart Time	From Leningrad Days of Week	Airport of Depart	Ticket Cost	Type of Plane	Arrival Time	To Leningrad Flight No	To Leningrad Arrival Time	To Leningrad Days of Week
Sverdlovsk	4710	22-45	2,4,6,7	Pulkovo	38	TU-154	01-20	4709	20-50	2,4,6,7
Semipalatinsk	8713	19-50	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	66	TU-134	03-35	8714	12-55	1,2,4,6
Simferopol'	8611	08-45	daily	Pulkovo	39	TU-154	11-35	8612	15-35	daily
Simferopol' from 2/II	8607	22-40	5,6	Pulkovo	39	TU-154	01-30	8608	15-10	6,7
Sochi	8583	09-25	1,3,4,5,7	Pulkovo	42	TU-154	12-30	8584	16-45	1,3,4.5,7
Sochi from 11/III	8589	17-00	5,6,7	Pulkovo	42	TU-154	20-05	8590	10-00	1,6,7
Sochi til 10/III	8589	17-05	5,6,7	Pulkovo	42	TU-134	20-30	8590	00-50	1,6,7
Sukhumi	8597	00-55	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	44	TU-154	04-10	8598	08-30	1,3,5,7
Syktyvkar	8822	13-50	daily	Pulkovo	27	TU-134	15-40	8821	18-50	daily
Syktyvkar	8866	15-30	3,7	Pulkovo	27	TU-134	17-20	8865	14-25	3,7
Syktyvkar	8713	19-50	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	27	TU-134	21-40	8714	12-55	1,2,4,6
Syktyvkar	8715	19-50	2,4,6	Pulkovo	27	TU-134	21-40	8716	12-55	3,5,7
Tallin til 29/II	8428	20-55	1,3,5	Pulkovo	12	TU-134	22-00	8427	15-30	1,3,5
Tallin from 1/III	8428	20-55	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	12	TU-134	22-00	8427	15-30	1,3,5,7
Tallin til 31/III	8424	21-35	1,2,4,7	Pulkovo	12	TU-134	22-40	8423	20-40	1,2,4,7
Tallin from 1/IV	8424	21-35	1,3,4,6,7	Pulkovo	12	TU-134	22-40	8423	20-40	1,3,4,6,7
Tambov	f-1726	13-40	1,3,5,7	Rzhevka	29	AN-24	18-05	f-1725	12-40	1,3,5,7
Tashkent	5060	00-40	daily	Pulkovo	63	IL-62	05-30	5059	22-45	daily
Tbilisi	6882	10-25	daily	Pulkovo	50	TU-154	13-50	6881	09-20	daily
Tomsk	8491	03-45	4,6,7	Pulkovo	66	TU-154	09-50	8402	10-05	1,5,7
Tyumen'	8481	03-45	2,5	Pulkovo	43	TU-154	06-40	8482	10-00	3,6
Tyumen'	3200	14-25	2,3,4,6,7	Pulkovo	43	TU-134	18-50	3199	13-20	2,3,4,6,7
Tula	f-1854	16-25	3,5,7	Rzhevka	21	AN-24	18-55	f-1853	15-30	3,5,7
Ust'--Kamenogorsk	8715	19-50	2,4,6	Pulkovo	72	TU-134	03-25	8716	12-55	3,5,7
Ufa	8511	01-20	daily	Pulkovo	38	TU-154	03-50	8512	08-10	daily
Ufa	8491	03-45	4,6,7	Pulkovo	38	TU-154	06-15	8492	10-05	1,5,7
Ukhta	8854	15-50	2,4,6	Pulkovo	32	TU-134	18-00	8853	14-55	2,4,6
Frunze	4710	22-45	2,4,6,7	Pulkovo	72	TU-154	05-10	4709	20-50	2,4,6,7

Airport of Destination	From Leningrad			Airport of Depart	Ticket Cost	Type of Plane	Arrival Time	To Leningrad		
	Flight No	Depart Time	Days of Week					Flight No	Arrival Time	Days of Week
Frunze	4714	22-45	1,3,5	Pulkovo	72	TU-154	05-40	4713	21-40	1,3,5
Khar'kov	7444	13-50	2,4,6	Pulkovo	28	TU-134	16-00	7413	12-50	2,4,6
Khar'kov	5248	14-55	2,4,6	Pulkovo	28	IL-18	17-40	5247	14-00	2,4,6
Khar'kov	5252	16-15	3,7	Pulkovo	28	IL-18	19-00	5251	15-15	3,7
Khar'kov	7442	21-05	1,3,5,7	Pulkovo	28	TU-134	23-15	7441	12-50	1,3,5,7
Kabarovsk	3832	19-15	2,4,6,7	Pulkovo	128	IL-62	02-40	3831	16-05	2,4,6,7
Khmel'nitskiy til 31/III	7396	09-40	3,5,7	Rzhevka	29	YaK-40	14-20	7395	15-10	2,4,6
Khmel'nitskiy from 1/IV	7396	09-40	daily	Rzhevka	29	YaK-40	14-20	7395	15-10	daily
Kherson	7410	13-25	daily	Rzhevka	34	AN-24	19-15	7409	12-55	daily
Chelyabinsk	8525	00-50	2,4,6	Pulkovo	41	TU-154	03-35	8526	07-40	2,4,6
Chelyabinsk	8483	12-35	3,5,7	Pulkovo	41	TU-154	15-20	8484	17-15	1,4,6
Chelyabinsk	8523	18-40	1,3,5,6,7	Pulkovo	41	TU-154	21-25	8524	09-30	1,2,4,6,7
Cherkassy	r-43	11-05	1,3,5,6,7	Pulkovo	30	AN-24	15-45	r-44	20-05	1,3,5,6,7
Chita	8489	03-40	1,3	Pulkovo	98	TU-154	13-15	8490	10-05	2,4
Chita	8481	03-45	2,5	Pulkovo	98	TU-154	13-25	8482	10-00	3,6
Chita	8491	03-45	4,6,7	Pulkovo	98	TU-154	13-25	8491	10-05	1,5,7
Yakutsk	8503	12-10	1,2,4,6	Pulkovo	140	TU-154	23-00	8504	20-10	2,3,5,7

LOCAL AIRLINES (Departures from Rzhevka Airport)

Andronovskoye	r-83	10-08	daily		11	AN-2	12-00	r-84	15-50	daily
Belozersk	r-71	09-00	daily		14	AN-2	11-20	r-72	14-08	daily
Belozersk	r-617	15-15	daily		14	AN-2	17-30	r-618	14-15	daily
Vozvesen'ye	r-83	10-08	daily		13	AN-2	12-20	r-84	15-50	daily
Vytegra	r-83	10-08	daily		14	AN-2	12-50	r-84	15-50	daily
Lodeynoye Pole	r-83	10-08	daily		9	AN-2	11-28	r-84	15-50	daily

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Moscow GUDOK in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "At the Table it's Business: Socialist Commitments of the Order of Lenin Belorussian Railroad Collective for 1980"]

[Text] Following the decisions of the November (1979) Plenum of the Party's Central Committee, the positions and conclusions drawn at this Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as well as in striving to meet the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin in a worthy manner, the workers of the Belorussian Railroad have accepted a counter-plan and have made Socialist commitments for 1980.

It was resolved to accomplish the yearly plan for traffic by 30 December and to ship no less than 200,000 tons of cargo beyond the annual plan, including 100,000 tons by 22 April.

The following points were further resolved: to overfulfill the assignments set by the plan for labor productivity by 0.1 percent, the average daily productivity of a locomotive by 2000 ton-kilometers gross, to reduce the cost of shipments by 0.1 percent and to produce no less than 200,000 rubles income beyond the plan.

--To free cars to assure transportation of produce above the plan by reducing the idle time of cars at stations and on spurs and by increasing the static load of no less than 25,000 cars.

--To achieve a state in which no less than 53.7 percent of the cars loaded on the line are dispatched along their routes.

--To save no less than 2,800 tons of diesel fuel and one million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

--To transport 25 million tons of cargo beyond the weight norms in heavy rolling stock, including no less than six million tons by 22 April.

--To insure the safety of train movement reliably and to introduce new automation and signaling devices and modernize the existing ones in order to do this.

--To improve the number evaluation of the track condition by five percent toward the Ministry of Transportation's quota. To increase the speed of trains over 300 kilometers of mainlines and 27 stations by carrying out a set of planned preventive and repair operations.

--To insure the fullest satisfaction of the requirements of the people for passenger service by further improving the cultured nature of passenger services. To transport the participants and guests for the 1980 Olympic Games at a high level. To carry out operations to improve the architectural and artistic appearance of stations and terminals and to improve the public services and amenities of the territories on the whole line, primarily on the Brest-Moscow route, along which the olympic trains will travel.

--To develop and put into production 8,820 inventions and rationalization proposals with an economic effect of R 4.5 million.

--To complete the annual plan for construction and installation work by 25 December and to turn over no less than 85 percent of the projects with an evaluation of "good" or "excellent."

Accepting the counter-plan and socialist commitments, we call upon the collectives of the Pribaltiyskaya and L'vovskaya lines to continue a traditional competition during the current year. We will also continue to expand international socialist competition with the Central Railroad District of the Polish People's Republic.

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TRANSPORTATION

RAILROAD PERFORMANCE FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER NOTED

Moscow GUDOK in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 2

[Article entitled: "Track condition: Totals for December"]

[Text] Railroad workers labored under complex weather conditions in December of last year. Low temperatures and blizzards complicated their work on lines in the Ural Mountains, Siberia and the Far East. Much precipitation in the form of rain and wet snow fell on the lines in the Ukraine. However, many collectives displayed a high degree of organization and successfully coped with their assigned tasks.

The railroad workers of the Eastern Siberian and Belorussian maintain their track in outstanding conditions. Noticeable improvements occurred on the Gor'kovskaya, Far East, Moldavian, Northern, Pribaltiyskaya, Trans-Baikal, Western Siberian and Donetsksya lines.

However, characteristics were worse on the whole throughout the rail network then they were in 1978. The number evaluation increased, the number of kilometers maintained in unsatisfactory condition increased and there were serious shortcomings in providing for the safety of train traffic on the Tselinnaya, Privolzhskaya, Kemerovskaya and Krasnoyarskaya lines. The railroad workers on these mainlines did not always detect and eliminate flaws which arose in a timely manner. It is precisely here that we have about 40 percent of all the kilometers which are maintained in unsatisfactory condition, and the train speed is restricted on many of them. This is the result of a low level of the organization of day-to-day track maintainance.

The heads of track maintainance for these lines should evaluate the situations which have been created critically and take urgent steps to eliminate the shortcomings in the shortest period of time and to insure normal operations in winter.

According to forecasts, the weather conditions in January-February will be even more complex, and it is therefore necessary to put the entire inventory of track measuring and flaw detector cars on a two-shift work schedule. It is necessary to detect the blistered places in the tie cribs which were found upon analysis of track measurement tapes and on-site inspection and eliminate the faults. We are faced with carefully inspecting all of the defective sections, cleaning snow from the rails and fasteners and keeping a traffic supervisor's account on the track sections of faults which are detected.

A daily inspection of the gage by experienced repairmen and crew chiefs must now be provided on all sections where there are no track walkers, and it is also necessary to introduce supplementary walking inspection at temperatures below 25 degrees. Furthermore, it is necessary to make up a reserve based on kilometrage, and at stations at the ends of an open run in which rail failure is increased, to create a revolving fund to return them rapidly to the line.

The railroad workers of the Eastern Siberian, Belorussian and Gor'kovskaya railroads occupy the first three places based on work totals in December. The last three places are occupied by collectives of the Kemerovskaya, Privolzhskaya and Tselinnaya lines.

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TRANSPORTATION

RSFSR MINISTER DISCUSSES RIVER FLEET MAINTENANCE

Moscow RECHNOY TRANSPORT in Russian No 11, 1979 pp 1-2

[Article by V. Trofimov, Deputy Minister of the River Fleet RSFSR: "Perform Fleet Repairs in an Organized and High Quality Manner"]

[Text] The 1979 navigation season is coming to an end. For the river workers of Russia it was more difficult and strenuous than any other. As a result of a persistent struggle by the workers of river transportation to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, millions of tons of cargo were shipped to the Far North, to the enterprises of the petroleum and gas industry and of non-ferrous metallurgy and to the country's most important construction projects. In the eastern waters the ships have already been placed in the basins of the ship repair plants and operations repair bases of the fleet and repair work has been begun on them. In the waters of the European part of the republic the fleet is also being removed from operations, with the exception of ships which are designed for work during a prolonged navigation period on internal waterways and in seas which do not freeze.

As the number and age of our ships have increased there has been an annual increase in the amount of repair and modernization work.

In 1978 the volume of ship repairs reached 154 million rubles and came to more than 37 percent of the gross output produced by the enterprises of the Ministry of the River Fleet; the share of ship repairs in the total labor consumption of output was even more substantial -- 47.5 percent. Compared to the previous year, in 1979 the amount of ship repairs increased by almost 8 percent.

Despite the substantial increase in the labor intensiveness of the work, in 1978-1979 most of the collectives of our ship repair enterprises coped with their tasks -- they fulfilled the planned amounts of work for the technical restoration of the fleet and prepared it punctually and at a high quality level for the navigation season. In the spring of 1979 the enterprises of the Volga United Steamship Company and the Moscow, North-West, Vyatskiy and other steamship companies put the fleet into operation with more organization and more rapidly than in previous years.

At the same time, there were serious shortcomings in the preparations for and the performance of ship repairs. At a number of enterprises the necessary quality and amounts of ship repair work as stipulated by the planned preventive repairs schedule was not achieved, the assignments to improve the technical condition of ships were not carried out, and some of the ships were not put into operation within the established schedules. This applies, above all, to the Omsk, Irtyshsk, and the Krasnoyarsk plants, and also to the Kuybyshev Petroleum Fleet Plant of the "Volgotanker" Steamship Company. As a result of delays in ship repairs, there were serious losses to the carrying capacity of the fleet.

In 1980 the amount of ship repair work will increase to an even greater extent. Its overall increase will come to 12.1 percent, including 4.5 percent for average repairs and 61 percent for capital repairs.

During the 1979-1980 ship repair period the collectives of the enterprises of the Ministry of the River Fleet will have to repair more than 21,000 ships. The labor intensiveness of the repair work is estimated at 30.6 million norm-hours.

The chief task of winter ship repairing is the technical restoration of the fleet. The operational ability and reliability of the ships, the effectiveness of their use, and the fulfillment of the cargo and passenger haul plan depend to a substantial extent upon how successfully this task is carried out.

Before the beginning of next year's navigation season the sailing restrictions and prohibitions are supposed to be removed from no less than 250 self-propelled and 300 non-self-propelled transport vessels. Especial attention has to be directed by the leaders of our ship repair enterprises and steamship companies to the technical restoration and improved reliability of the petroleum tanker fleet in the Irtyshsk Steamship Company and the "Volgotanker" Steamship Company, and also of the non-self-propelled dry cargo fleet in the Volga United and Irtyshsk and Lensk United Steamship Companies whose enterprises have to date been fulfilling their technical restoration assignments unsatisfactorily.

An improvement of the technical condition of the fleet has to be achieved basically by means of the performance of medium and capital repairs. During the 1979-1980 ship repair period it is planned to perform medium repairs on around 3,000 ships, including 1600 self-propelled ones with a total capacity of 590,000 kilowatts (900,000 horsepower). In 1980 capital repairs will be performed on 159 transport vessels.

Substantial amounts of work will have to be performed in preparing the fleet for the spring shipment of cargo on side and small rivers and for the shipment of agricultural cargoes, and also in reequipping and modernizing the ships. Work will be continued on installing ship stations for the preparation of drinking water and equipment which is designed to prevent river pollution.

During the winter period ship restaurants, food and refrigeration units, salons and cabins, and furniture and equipment on all passenger vessels have to be put into model condition.

Ship defect surveys have to be performed carefully and rapidly in order to arrive at final exact figures of the amount of repair work and to determine the need for labor power, materials, and equipment. On the basis of this refined data, the steamship companies and route administrations have to, not later than 15 December of this year, approve dense ship repair and technical readiness schedules for every enterprise.

In the process of clarifying the amounts of work and working out the ship repair schedules deviations must not be permitted from the schedules for performing medium and capital fleet repairs which are stipulated by the planned preventive repair schedules. The prolonging of the inter-repair period for any ship can only be permitted when there is a positive evaluation of its technical condition on the basis of the conclusions of a commission which has been especially created for this purpose. The final decision on changing medium repair schedules for any individual ship can be made by the chief of the steamship company, and on changing the capital repairs schedules -- only by the leadership of the Ministry of the River Fleet.

The wide use in ship repairing of effective forms of organizing production, of new technology, advanced work methods, and effective systems of material and moral stimulation for the workers is an indespensible condition for the high quality and punctual preparation of the fleet for the navigation season.

Unit repairs whose proportion has been increasing from year to year is the organizational and technical basis of medium repairs. In 1979-1980 the amount of unit and unit-part repairs in ship repairing has been increasing by 9 percent. Almost 2,500 main and auxiliary internal combustion engines and more than 3,200 diverse auxiliary mechanisms and other ship equipment will be repaired by these methods.

The successful performance of repairs on propulsion plants by the unit method depends above all upon the fulfillment of the capital repairs plan for engines by the specialized enterprises and shops of the Volga United, the North-West, the Moscow, the Northern, the Irtyshsk, the Yenisey, and the Amursk and Lensk United steamship companies, and also of the "Volgotanker" Steamship Company. The annual program for such engine repairs in the specialized shops of the above plants comes to 4700 engines in 1979. Almost half of this amount has to be repaired for installation on ships and handling machines during the process of preparing them for next year's navigation season. Yet, the plants imeni Uritskiy, the Tol'yatti, the Nevskiy, the Omsk, and the Krasnoyarsk are not fulfilling their assignments for engine capital repairs and are thereby creating a difficult situation for a number of ship repair enterprises which do not have the possibility of repairing diesel ships on time. The plant directors Comrade Agin, Profimov, Yashin, Yanovskiy, and Krinichnyy are obliged to make up for the lagging as rapidly as possible and to take measures to improve the organization and technology of engine repairs so as to prevent delays on repairs to the fleet.

These and other plants which perform capital repairs on engines through cooperation have to be given greater assistance by the Main Administration for the Fleet and especially the Main Administration for Supplies of the Ministry of the River Fleet which are obliged to take urgent measures to increase the exchange fund of internal combustion engines and other mechanisms and to fully satisfy the needs of enterprises for spare parts to repair ship equipment.

The high technical level of our river vessels which are characterized by a large amount of remote control and power plant and ship systems automation equipment, and also by modern navigation equipment requires, in addition to unit repairs of mechanisms, a shift to the aggregating of equipment, which makes it possible to shift a maximum repair and adjustment work from the ships to specialized shops and sections. Only in this way is it possible to achieve a substantial improvement in the quality of repairs, to increase the reliability of the complex mechanisms, instruments, and control systems, and to shorten the time needed to repair ships for operations. The experience of the Nevskiy, Omsk, Tol'yatti, Astrakhan' imeni Lenin, and certain other plants confirms the expediency of the most rapid development of aggregating and of a reorganization on its basis of the system of organizing ship repairs. It is required that the leaders of steamship companies and enterprises take concrete and immediate measures in this direction.

Beginning with the 1979-1980 ship repair period it is necessary to establish for each plant a schedule and volume of work which has to be transferred from the ships to the shops of the enterprise.

One of the reasons for the late preparation of ships for the navigation period and for the impermissibly long time it takes to put them into operation is a failure to perform all of the work stipulated by the repair lists for the winter period. The procedure for accepting ships in technical readiness has to be complied with in the strictest manner. The role and responsibility of the workers of the fleet technical operations shops and technical control divisions of enterprises, of the services of steamship companies, and of the inspectorate of the River Register of the RSFSR has to be increased. Their exactingness toward and control over the fulfillment of the entire amount of work and the quality of repairs has to be strengthened.

In accordance with the 10 July 1979 order No. 85 of the Ministry of the River Fleet "On the Preparations for and Performance of Ship Repairs for 1979-1980," for every enterprise and steamship company there will be established a maximum period (in days) during which they have to put 90 percent of the fleet into operation (with the exception of the first 5 percent of the delivered ships and the last 5 percent). Given the fact that the number of ships being repaired at plants and maintenance and operations bases has been continuing to increase and at some of them has already reached 200 and more units, the task of putting the entire non-self-propelled transportation fleet which is operated without crews into operational readiness before the opening of the navigation season is becoming increasingly difficult. Yet, at many steamship companies the accomplishment of this task is not being given the necessary attention. In particular, non-self-propelled ships are being unsatisfactorialy prepared for and put into operation at the Lensk United, Irtyshsk, Pechora, and Northern steamship companies with the result that large losses of carrying capacity are happening to the fleet. The leaders of the above and of other steamship companies have to put an end to the underestimation of the importance of punctual repairs on the non-self-propelled fleet and to ensure the delivery for operations of all non-self-propelled ships strictly within the established schedules.

By using advanced technical operations methods 2,657 crews ensured the good maintenance of their ships which made it possible to lay them up for the winter without planned repairs. Almost 900 self-propelled and 600 non-self-propelled ships have been put up at slips and docks for repair work on their hulls and engine and steering equipment. In addition, at the Lensk United, Yenisey, Irtyshsk, Pechora, Northern, and certain other steamship companies a substantial amount of airing operations is performed. During the winter it is necessary to perform repairs on the underwater parts of as large a number of ships as possible in order to reduce to a minimum the necessity of putting the fleet in slips during the spring period.

At the same time, ship repairs at the slips and docks of enterprises which are located in the lower Volga and Don, and also in Volgorechensk and Krasnoyarsk have to be performed throughout the entire year. The winter docking experience which has been gained by the Krasnoyarsk Ship Repair Plant should be disseminated as widely as possible at the enterprises of other waters.

During the process of preparing the fleet's ship repair plants and repair and operations bases for the winter a substantial amount of work was performed on repairing production, housing, and cultural and domestic buildings. Thirty-two million rubles worth of spare parts, ship elements, and component equipment was procured. Compared to last year, the amount of zero stage of ship repairing increased by 5 percent.

Despite this, the need for component mechanisms, equipment, and spare parts is still far from fully being satisfied and this is holding back the fulfillment of ship repair work. The industrial enterprises of the Ministry of the River Fleet and above all the "Teplokhod," Gorodets, Kuybyshev, Tol'yatti, Astrakhan, imeni Lenin, Chistopol', Omsk, Khlebnikovsk, Limendskiy, Nevskiy, and Krasnoyarsk plants are obliged during the fourth quarter of 1979 and the first quarter of 1980 to produce and deliver to steamship companies for ship repairs spare parts, equipment, and other machine building output worth not less than 4 million rubles. The leaders of enterprises, steamship companies and of the Main Administration for the Fleet of the Ministry of the River Fleet have to constantly exercise control over the course of the fulfillment of these assignments. It is a very important task of the Main Administration for Supply of the Ministry of the River Fleet to ensure the accelerated realization of this year's funds for internal combustion engines spare parts and their advanced delivery by diesel building plants in the first half of 1980.

Every year the enterprises of the steamship companies and of the Basin Administration of Waterways receive a large quantity of equipment for the mechanization of ship repair work and the introduction of progressive technological processes. This year alone 4,000 units of this equipment were manufactured and supplied. However, it is used inefficiently at many enterprises, and the mechanization level of ship repair work has been rising slowly and come to only 37 percent. At a large number of enterprises ship repairs are performed with limited labor resources. This kind of situation insistently dictates the necessity for a maximum mechanization of work. The task of enterprise leaders and shop chiefs is to master and put into operation all existing mechanization equipment and to introduce the rigging for new technological processes.

The success of ship repairing depends to a decisive extent upon the correct disposition and skillful use of the workers of industrial enterprises and of the sailing contingent. The leaders of plants and of repair and operations bases have to create the conditions for highly productive work and to make wider use of advanced methods of organizing work. As a rule, medium repairs on the fleet should be performed by the team contracting method.

At the present time everywhere there is a widening socialist competition for the model preparation of the fleet for the 1980 navigation season -- the concluding year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The collectives of enterprises, shops, sections, and teams and of ship crews are adopting increasing commitments in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin to perform ship repairs ahead of schedule and with high quality, make the fullest use of reserves, increase labor productivity, and increase economies of materials, fuels, and electric energy. This competition is a guarantee of the organized performance of the winter ship repairs and of the successful preparations of the fleet for the navigation season of 1980, the concluding year of the five-year plan.

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TRANSPORTATION

NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER FLEET DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by L. Bagrov, Minister of the River Fleet, RSFSR: "Into the Channel of Efficiency"]

[Text] The Russian river fleet is an important link in the country's transportation system. It has a number of indisputable economic advantages over the other means of transportation. In particular, the cost of delivering freight by water in the central regions of the European part of the country is only two-thirds that by rail, and the labor productivity is half again as much. Today, not a single area of the national economy can get by without river transportation. Nevertheless, the potentials of the river fleet are being inadequately used.

This fact is mentioned in a highly exacting manner in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Development of River Transportation in 1981-1985." In particular, it is emphasized in this important document that certain ministries and departments are underutilizing river transportation for delivery of large-tonnage loads to enterprises and transfer points near water routes.

Let us take the transportation of a cargo important to our economy such as lumber for an example. Statistics indicate that the quantities of timber towed in rafts have not only not increased for a number of years, but have even declined by 10 million cubic meters. The situation is the same with the transportation of lumber in ships; the volume has fallen off by 1.5 million cubic meters. And during this very same time, paper and pulp and wood-processing plants have been built and put into operation on the Severnaya Dvina, Vychegda, Volga, Angara Rivers. Who should bring the timber to them it seems, if not the river transport workers? Economics also votes in favor of this approach. Judge for yourselves: towing thousands of cubic meters of lumber in rafts over a distance of 1,000 kilometers is 4-5 times less expensive than delivery of the same volume over the same distance by rail.

The river transport workers could increase the rafts'volumes to 90 million cubic meters and lumber transported in ships to 25-30 million cubic meters, today. What is preventing this? Inertia? The unfounded orientation of many ministries and departments exclusively towards rail transportation, although everyone knows how overloaded our 'highways of steel' are, particularly in the summertime during the period of high volume agricultural traffic!

In the near future, tens of millions of tons of cargo should be shifted to the Russian Federation's river transportation system, of this volume one third is petroleum and petroleum products. Specialists have estimated that shipping them by water is only 2/9 as costly as by rail. Moreover, the cost for transporting a single ton of petroleum products by the "Volgotanker" Steamship Concern over a distance of 10 kilometers is one kopeck in all. This is equal to the cost of pumping the same amount of petroleum by pipeline. Nevertheless, the rate at which these cargoes are being shifted from rail to water are very slow. The reason? The capacities of many docks at the central heat and electric power stations and the State Regional Electric Power Stations, the Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry's refineries and the transfer bases of Soyuzglavneft' [Main Administration for the Supply and Sale of Petroleum and Petroleum Products] of the USSR Gossnab along the rivers do not meet today's requirements. In particular large bases such as the Yaroslavskaya, Darnevskaya, Kamskaya and Volgogradskaya bulk petroleum plants have outstripped their capabilities for transfering fuel oil, diesel fuel and gasoline. As a result, about 10 million tons of heating oil for heat and electric power plants is being delivered by rail parallel to the water routes when navigation is in full swing in the Volga-Kama basin. This is entirely unjustified. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must engage in construction of docking facilities to handle the heating oil from ships for the heat and electric power stations along the rivers without delay.

The absence of docking facilities makes itself felt particularly sharply when we begin mass transportation of agricultural cargoes. The Ministry of the River Fleet is doing much to increase the efficiency and the quality of this traffic. As an example, there are presently 10 "catamaran"-type vessels navigating the "vegetable" route between Astrakhan' and Moscow. These vessels have reduced the time the cargoes are en route by 3-4 days. Moreover, all of the light-tonnage vessels from the Central and Northwestern basins were directed here. The plan was successfully carried out for the vegetable season due to the measures which were taken. We have not completely exhausted all of the potential in this area, however.

First of all, the delivery speed for "delicate" field products would be significantly faster if the river boats did not have to stand idly loaded at the departmental bases of Rospotrebsoyuz RSFSR [Union of Consumer Societies] and the Minsel'khoz RSFSR [Ministry of Agriculture] in Astrakhanskaya oblast' so long. And it is no wonder: the docks for unloading vegetables and gourds are temporary structures on which there is no sign of mechanization whatsoever. And Rospotrebsoyuz was to have put 10 mechanized docks into service on the Volgo-Akhtubinskaya flood-plain during the past 6 years. Today one is under construction, in Bakhtemir.

We are also experiencing a severe shortage of containers for delivering perishable fruit. At one time the RSFSR Ministry of Trade was commissioned to establish and expand the pool of such containers.

The Ministry of the River Fleet is also devoting much attention to grain cargoes, both in 1978 and 1979. It provided grain delivery on the basis of applications by purchasing agents completely, but, unfortunately, the same disproportion also shows up here. The total capacity of the unloading docks of the steamship concerns in the European part of the USSR is almost 2.5 times less than that of the loading points. And the USSR Ministry is never taking steps to rehabilitate the old docks and build new ones.

But all of the problems enumerated above make themselves felt particularly sharply in the steamship concerns of Siberia and the Far East. The river transport workers play a decisive role in the life of these regions. More than 80 thousand kilometers of water routes have been mastered and are in service today in a territory constituting almost 60 percent of the total area of the USSR. And this is far from the limit, because the total length of the internal water routes is some 300,000 kilometers. Moreover, being extremely branched out, the blue roads of Siberia and the Far East create favorable conditions for providing the most remote points, be it a village in the taiga or a geologists'base, with river transportation. Today more than half the traffic carried by all types of transportation in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts falls to the lot of the river fleet, and in Yakutskaya ASSR, it is almost 80 percent. Cargoes for construction of the BAM are also being delivered in large volumen.

During his trip throughout Siberia and the Far East General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Pres[illegible] of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted the [illegible]equate contribution of transportation to the accelerated development of these areas. This directive also places great responsibility on our sector because the river fleet, both now and in the distant future, will be the most efficient means for transporting large-tonnage cargoes over the long distances of the eastern regions.

The volumes of river cargo traffic in these regions will continue to grow at rates outstripping those of today. It is proposed that they be brought up to 160 million tons. Forty-nine percent of the total capital investments allocated to the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleets, will be delivered to the development of port facilities in the eastern basins and 34 percent will go for development of a ship-building and repair facility.

Great changes should also take place on the clientele's docks. This is a very important circumstance. Today the fleet's layover at departmental docks is 1.6 times greater than in the ports of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet. This fact is explained by the additional fact that more than 50 percent of the docks belonging to our cargo recipients are nothing more than temporary structures or, generally speaking, an unequipped bank. How can one speak of the productive adaptation of the fleet in this case!

But in speaking of the state of our neighbor's business, we should not lose sight of the solution of our own problems, even for a minute. The 25th Party Congress posed, in particular, the task of increasing the navigation period for the fleet's operation before the river transport workers. Each day wrested from nature means 500-600 thousand tons of additional cargo.

The river transport workers are constantly working with the problem of prolonging navigation. In 1978, the fleet and ports worked all of November, and until the first half of December, downstream. On the Irtysh we were able to prolong the current spring navigation by six days with the aid of a single icebreaker.

Great significance is also placed on the organization of year-round operation of mixed-category ("river-sea") vessels. Annually, about 200 mixed-category diesels, having finished their summer navigation period on the rivers, continue to operate in ice-free sea basins. Transportation of iron ore and coal from the ports of the Lower Dnepr to the Dunay ports (Reni and Izmail) have become traditional. Mixed-category river boats transport agricultural cargoes between Soviet seaports and export-import cargoes to foreign lines on the Black and Baltic Seas during the winter.

It is possible to judge the stepped-up operation of river transportation in the Russian Federation in the near future by the following figures: volumes of traffic in the near future will increase to 589 million tons (with a freight turnover of 300 billion ton-kilometers). This level is entirely accessible, but under the condition that the material and technological base for river transportation become more powerful. This is why the fact that the state has allocated significant funds to meet these goals cannot help but make the river workers happy. In particular, the refurbishing and construction of 14 river ports for general use has been planned throughout the industry. The productive capabilities of our industrial enterprises will increase sharply. Many new transport vessels will be put into service.

Particular attention has been devoted to the social questions of the life of the river transport workers. Housing with a total area of 1.4 million square meters, new hospitals with 1220 beds, kindergartens, nurseries and Pioneer camps will be built in the near future. This is significantly more than in the current five-year plan.

The navigation period for the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan is coming to an end. Of all the river transport workers' accomplishments to date, we would like to mention the accelerated delivery of cargoes to regions of the Far North; more than 20 million tons of cargo have been transported here. This amount exceeds the level of last year by 600 thousand tons. The planned shipment of equipment and other industrial materials into the oil and gas regions of western Siberia and Komi ASSR has been provided. Cargoes have been fully dispatched for the Noril'sk Mining and Metallurgy Combine as well as for the enterprises on north Sakhalin Island.

The river transport workers of the Russian Federation look to tomorrow with confidence. They will work with even greater energy in their labor activity to realize those high and honored tasks which have been posed for the industry as an answer to the concerns of the Party and the government concerning the development of river transportation.

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TRANSPORTATION

INCREASED EFFICIENCY AT RIVER PORTS URGED

Moscow RECHNOY TRANSPORT in Russian No 11, 1979 pp 6-7

[Article by G. Tarin, Deputy Chief of the Maine Administration for Ports of the Ministry of the River Fleet, and Candidate in Technical Sciences V. Matalin, Central Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Water Transportation: "Increase the Efficiency of the Work of Ports"]

[Text] The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress named one of the chief tasks in the field of transportation: "...To carry out measures to improve the use of transportation equipment and to reduce idle time by railroad cars, ships, and trucks during freight and technical operations...."*

In river transport the accomplishment of this task depends to a substantial extent upon efficient interaction between its basic elements -- the fleet and the ports.

In recent years the transportation fleet of the steamship companies of the Ministry of the River Fleet has undergone a fundamental change. Compared to 1960, in 1979 the total tonnage of dry cargo ships had increased by approximately 1.7 times, and the average cargo capacity of a ship by 1.8 times. The fleet is receiving an increasing share of large-tonnage ships -- diesel vessels with a cargo capacity of 2700 and 5000 tons, and of non-self-propelled ships with a cargo capacity of 2800, 3,000, and 3,750 tons. The structural composition of the fleet has also changed -- the proportion of self-propelled cargo vessels has increased.

The development of the transportation fleet is making corresponding demands upon the pier and wharf enterprises, the basic one being the necessity to sharply increase the intensity of freight processing and of the overall servicing of ships.

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*"Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress," Moscow, Politizdat, 1976, p 207.

In recent years river ports have received a further development. Ports have been newly built or expanded in Syzran', Balakovo, Volgograd, Astrakhan', Perm', Kambarka, Arkhangel'sk, Pechora, Kotlas, and others. New ports have been created in Tobol'sk, Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Tomsk, and Lesosibirsk, and the Krasnoyarsk, Osetrovskiy, and Khabarovsk ports have been developed in connection with the accelerated exploitation of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East and a substantial increase in the amount of cargo hauls on the rivers of the Eastern Basins.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan the total length of mechanized piers which provide for the processing of ship cargoes increased by 6.2 kilometers. During three years of the current five-year plan more than 3 kilometers of the piers of the capital type were put into operation. At the same time the equipment level of the piers has risen. The proportion of cranes with a lifting capacity of 10 and 16 tons has substantially increased. Increasingly wide use is being made of highly productive suction dredges in extracting mineral construction materials from the channel and loading them onto ships, and hydraulic handlers are being used in unloading these ships.

Compared to 1960, by 1979 the total area of port warehouses had increased by 3.2 times basically through an expansion of open warehouse areas. The number of handling machines at piers increased by 42.5 percent, while the number of portal cranes increased by 2.9 times.

During the above-mentioned period the volume of loading and unloading work increased by more than 4.5 times. An increase in the traffic capacity of the ports was promoted to a substantial extent by the introduction of an optimal work regimen for piers, the creation of overall teams of port workers, and the shift by ports to the new conditions of planning and economic stimulation.

The chief task in the field of a further increase in the efficiency of the work of our ports is to bring the level of the development of their material and technical base into correspondence with the growth rates of cargo hauls and to ensure a substantial increase in the intensity of cargo work.

A study of the present state of ports has shown that a substantial part of their material and technical base is in need of renewal. Approximately one-third of the piers have a service life of more than 30 years, and around 15 percent of them are in need of capital repairs. Our warehouse space is insufficient for the present-day conditions of transportation work.

At the present time there are 1.6 portal cranes at the cordon and .6 in the rear per 100 meters of piers. One of the factors which is holding back the work of the ports is the poor development of the pre-port stations and the intra-port rail lines. If the indicator of the development of rail lines in a port is taken to be the relationship of their length to the length of the pier front, then its average value is: for the cordon — 1.5, and for the rear — 1.7. This indicator is several times higher in foreign transshipment ports.

A comparison of the actual and estimated amounts of cargo processing at piers shows that in many cases they are close to one another. This shows that full use is being made of the technical capabilities of these piers.

At the same time, at certain ports of the central and North-West Basins the traffic capacity reserves of piers reaches a substantial magnitude (more than 20-30 percent). As a rule, these reserves are connected with an insufficient amount of freight hauls by river transport. The task is to increase the workloads of such piers and to thereby increase the use of their fixed productive capital.

At other ports the actual amounts of navigation season cargo processing at the piers are 10 to 15 percent higher than the estimated amounts, which is often a consequence of violations of the technology of handling operations.

In connection with the necessity for increasing the intensity of loading and unloading work, the question arises of making maximum use at ports of internal reserves and of the possibilities for increasing the traffic capacity of piers by shortening fleet cargo processing periods.

The traffic capacity of our piers can be increased without serious capital investments by means of increasing their mechanization level and replacing unproductive handling equipment; an increase in warehouse space by means of installing dividing walls at piers for loading cargo; the relaying of rear railroad tracks further from the pier cordon (as a result of the increased span of the cranes which the ports have been receiving in recent years); the demolition of old buildings; the laying of additional railroad tracks and the lengthening of existing ones; the installation of joining switches between related tracks; a change in the specialization of the piers, and so forth.

A good example is being shown here by the ports of the Volga-Don Steamship Company at which work to increase the traffic capacity of piers is constantly being performed.

The introduction of new equipment, particularly continuous operation machines for handling loading cargo, has to play a large role in increasing the efficiency of ports and increasing the intensity of the processing of the fleet.

Due to the substantial increase in the amount of hauls of loading cargo, in recent years the problem of cleaning ships after they have been unloaded in the ports has taken on especial importance. This embraces a complex of issues which includes supplying the ports more fully with cleaning equipment, developing and introducing progressive technologies for cleaning operations, completing the modernization of old ships, carrying out organizational measures, and others.

One of the directions in increasing the economic efficiency of ports is to expand their production work during the inter-navigation period by means of increasing the amounts of cooperative work, by renting warehouses and self-propelled equipment, and so forth.

The organization of loading and unloading work requires further improvement: the introduction of the method of working in enlarged overall teams, shifting these teams to work according to team contracting, and shifting the teams of floating cranes to work on a single order, and others. The work experience of the best team leaders of our river ports (V. Zablotskiy -- Rostov Port, I. Kladov -- Novosibirsk Port, N. Orekhov -- Leningrad Port, and others) shows that there are still important unutilized reserves here.

A large amount of work has to be done in the steamship companies and ports for a wide dissemination of the labor cooperation experience of the collectives of the transportation enterprises of the Leningrad Junction which has been approved by the CC CPSU.

The schedule of continuous cargo deliveries to receivers in accordance with the system which is in operation in the North-West Steamship Company merits careful study and an introduction into the work practice of river ports.

It is also necessary to continue work on a further improvement of the technology of transporting cargoes and, first of all, to increase the proportion of container and packet hauls of packed piece freight, of packet hauls of timber and metal, and so forth.

The time has come to move from experiments to the wide practical introduction at ports of automated management systems.

The question of providing ports with cadres, especially qualified port workers, is becoming increasingly acute. It is necessary to create a wide network of specialized vocational and technical schools and to carry out a number of social measures in the ports.

The overall level of the development of clientele piers is seriously lagging behind contemporary requirements. The average mechanization level of clientele capital piers comes to only around one handling machine per pier. For this reason the rates of processing the transit fleet are 2.7 times lower here than at the piers of steamship companies.

Such large river-side enterprises as the Moscow and Gor'kiy Motor Vehicle Plants, the Volgograd Tractor Plant, and the industrial complexes in Yaroslavl', Gor'kiy, Dzerzhinsk, Kazan', Kuybyshev, and other cities do not have any equipped piers at all for receiving raw materials and shipping finished output by river transport. The planning and construction of river-side industrial enterprises is frequently carried out without regard to a maximum use of waterways for transportation.

There is an especially large lack of well-built mechanized piers at the cargo points on the rivers of the North-East of the country where, with a short navigation season, the unloading of ships is performed by low productivity floating cranes with long periods of idle time by the ship.

The workers of our river ports have an important role in improving the work of clientele piers. This involves assistance in developing and introducing progressive technologies, an exchange of advanced experience, improving the qualifications of the workers of clientele piers through a network of port training combines, strict control over the punctual processing of each ship, and so forth. It is also necessary to persistently seek to have the pier owners ensure their good technical condition, raise their mechanization level, and organize round-the-clock work. In a number of cases it is advisable to transfer clientele piers to the balance of ports.

The workers of our ports, steamship companies, and the central apparatus of the Ministry of the River Fleet have to unite their efforts in the accomplishment of the above tasks.

An important role in increasing the efficiency of the work of our ports belongs to the branch scientific and planning and designing organizations which have to be more persistent in seeking ways to solve the problems facing our river ports and in promoting the most rapid introduction of the results of research and development, thereby ensuring the close unification of science and production.

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TRANSPORTATION

QUALITY CONTROL INTRODUCED IN SHIP REPAIRING

Moscow **STANDARTY** I KACHESTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 79 p 71

[Article by M. N. Babot, section chief: "The Overall System for Output Quality Control in Ship Repairing"]

[Text] An increase in the efficiency of social production depends directly upon reducing the length, labor intensiveness, and cost of repair work. Work on the fishing fleet is not an exception in this respect. Comprising more than 80 percent of the branch's fixed capital, the fleet, in effect, determines the effectivenss of the return on capital in the entire fishing enterprise. With regard to this and in accordance with the decree of the CC CPSU "On the Work Experience of the Party Organizations and Collectives of the Advanced Industrial Enterprises of L'vovskaya Oblast in Developing and Introducing an Overall System of Output Quality Control," the working materials of the State Committee for Standards, and the decisions of the Ministry of the Fish Industry, overall output quality control systems are being created in the associations and at the enterprises of the All-Union Remrybflot Industrial Association.

The basic goal of the introduction of these quality control systems in shipbuilding is to increase the efficiency of the work of the fishing industry fleet. In addition, the following partial goals are supposed to be achieved:

a reduction in the length, labor intensiveness, and cost of repair work in order to decrease the non-operations period and the total expenditures for the technical operation of the fleet;

to achieve and surpass the quality level for repaired products which is established in the technical normed documents in order to decrease the operating expenditures which are connected with servicing and removing equipment failures, and also in order to decrease idle time by ships at work resulting from the above-named failures;

to master the repairing of new and more efficient types of ships and ship equipment, and also to perform the necessary modernization of ships and ship equipment while ensuring the established quality level.

In order to reach the above goals the following tasks have to be achieved within the overall systems for output quality control:

the establishment of a list of quality indicators for repaired products;

the collection and processing of data on operations experience;

the determination of the numerical values of the quality indicators;

an evaluation of the technical level and the quality of repaired products;

the planning of an improvement of the quality of repaired products;

a rise in the organizational and technical and social levels of ship repair production.

The latter task is broken down into a number of individual ones;

an improvement of the technical norm documents (TND) for repairs;

the introduction of industrial methods of repair and of progressive technological processes;

the introduction of progressive forms of organizing the production process which ensure high quality preparations for and the rhythmical nature of production;

the introduction and improvement of systems of defect-free work;

the overall mechanization and automation of production;

an improvement of technical and departmental control aimed at ensuring a stable quality level for output;

a high level of metrological support for production;

an improvement of the system of selecting, placing, educating, and training cadres.

The accomplishment of the technical and organizational tasks of improving ship repair production is ensured by a system of standards which regulate the norms and rules in the field of the management and organization of production and which establishes the procedure for developing, introducing, and dealing with technical norm documents. As a rule, all of the categories of standards are used here: state, branch, republic, and enterprise standards. Thus, the accomplishment of the task of evaluating the technical level and quality of repaired equipment is ensured by the following branch technical norm documents: OST 15-198-78 "The Quality of Repaired Ship Equipment. The Organization of the Collection of Information on Reliability," OST 15-199-78 "The Quality of Repaired Ship Equipment. Reliability Indicators. Schedule," and "Standard Regulation on the Reliability Subdivision of a Specialized Industrial Repair Enterprise," RDTP 47-75 "Instruction on the Procedure for Certifying Repaired Products for the Ships of the Fish Industry Fleet," and other documents. Enterprise standards also make up the organizational and methodological basis for accomplishing this task: "Information Support for the System of Quality Control. General Regulations," "List and Values of Quality Indicators," "Development and Substantiation of a Plan for Quality Organizational and Technical Measures," and "The Preparation of Ship Repair Output for Branch Certification."

An evaluation of the technical level and quality of repaired products is the basis for accomplishing the following important task: the planning of an improvement of the quality of output.

It is precisely the overall accomplishment of the tasks and the establishment of the quantitative interconnections with the goals which have been set that has to become decisive for technical progress in ship repairing; that is, an evaluation of the quality level of repaired products, the planning of an improvement in this level, and also a rise in the organizational and technical level of ship repair production cannot be goals in themselves and cannot be performed in isolation from one another. Technological progress in ship repairing has to have a concrete quantitative expression in the total national economic effect from the operation of the fishing fleet. It is basically this which defines the essence of the approach to the development and introduction of overall output quality control systems in this branch of the economy.

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